THE
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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### REMARKS *on the* RETURNS *which have been made under the* ACT *for aſcertaining the* POPULATION *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

THE returns, though at preſent very incomplete, ſhew, what there has long been great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the total number of perſons is conſiderably greater than it could be *proved* to be before the account was taken. The previous eſtimates, formed by different perſons, were unavoidably vague and unſatisfactory, being founded chiefly on the returns of the number of houſes charged to the houſe and window-duty: theſe returns were known to be incorrect, but the extent of the deficiency was not eaſily aſcertained; there was no reaſon to believe that the number of *taxable* houſes returned was conſiderably leſs than the truth; but it required very little attention to the ſtate of the country, to perceive, that the number of houſes not paying theſe taxes muſt greatly exceed the returns made by the ſurveyors, of houſes excuſed for poverty, which in 1759, appeared to be only 282,422; and in 1781, 284,459. If the number of charged and chargeable houſes does not at preſent very much exceed what it was in 1781, the number of houſes excuſed muſt be, *at leaſt*, 650,000, and will appear much greater when the returns are complete.

Another circumſtance, which rendered moſt of the computations on this ſubject below the truth, was, that the average number of perſons to a houſe was generally taken leſs than it now appears to be. Mr. G. King, in 1690, allowed rather more than four and a half to a houſe in London, and the bills of mortality; four and three-tenths in the cities and market-towns; and four in the villages and hamlets: if this was near the truth at the time, it has certainly ſince become very much otherwiſe. Dr. Price aſſerted, "that ſix to a houſe for London, and five to a houſe for all England is too large an allowance;" this aſſertion ſeemed to be juſtified by the accounts he had collected; but it now appears that, even excluding the army and navy (as many ſuch perſons may have been returned with their families), the proportion is about ſeven and a quarter to a houſe for London, and more than five and a half for all England and Wales. If the army, navy, and merchant-ſeamen are added to the total of inhabitants, it appears proper to add the empty to the inhabited houſes, as moſt of the houſes at preſent uninhabited, or probably a greater additional number, would be occupied, if all the perſons ſerving out of the country were to return and reſide here: the average proportion of inhabitants to a houſe will thus appear to be very near five and three-quarters.

In the adjoining counties of Northampton, Leiceſter, and Rutland, the proportion of inhabitants to a houſe is leſs than in any of the other counties, although in the two firſt the number of inhabitants, in reſpect to the extent of the counties, exceeds many others.

Excluſive of Middleſex, the number of perſons to a houſe is leſs than ſix in all the counties except Suffolk, where it appears to me more than ſix and a half; poſſibly when the returns are complete, the apparent difference may be ſomewhat reduced; at preſent it excites ſome doubt reſpecting the accuracy of the number of houſes returned for this county.

The maritime counties do not, on the whole, appear more populous than the inland counties: the manufactories, which are moſtly eſtabliſhed in the latter, contributing as much as the ſea-ports of the former to an increaſe of inhabitants.

The ſupporters of the aſſertion, that ſince the commencement of the laſt century, the population *declined* conſiderably, have in general founded their opinion on the compariſon of an Account, publiſhed by Dr. Davenant, of the total Number of Houſes in England and Wales at Lady-day, 1690, according to the Hearth-books, which makes them amount to 1,319,215

with, The returns ſince made by the ſurveyors of houſe and window-duties, according to which, the total number of houſes in England and Wales in 1759 was - - 986,482

And in 1777 - - 952,734

Thoſe whom the general appearance of the country, or other preſumptive evidence, had induced to adopt a contrary opinion, knowing they could not defend it if the above numbers were correct, readily allowed there were great omiſſions in the late returns, and endeavoured, though

with little ſucceſs, to invalidate the account of 1690, which, upon examination, and a conſideration of the circumſtances attending it, will appear highly probable to have been, at leaſt, as correct as the preſent account is likely to be. It was not from the number of houſes having been over-rated in the account of 1690, but from the great omiſſions in the ſubſequent returns of houſes not paying the tax, that the opinion of *depopulation* aroſe.

Upon comparing the number of houſes, according to the account of 1690, with the total of the returns that have been made under the late act, there appears (even in the preſent defective ſtate of the returns) an increaſe of more than 60,000 houſes, and therefore probably of at leaſt 330,000 inhabitants; that the increaſe *is very conſiderably greater* than this number *is certain*, as there are four Engliſh and ſix Welch counties wanting, and above 630 returns deficient in thoſe included; but *how much* greater the number will appear, when the account is complete, muſt at preſent be mere conjecture.

*The following are the Counties from which the Returns are complete; with the Number of Houſes annexed, as they appeared in the Account of* 1690.

| | *No. of Houſes in* 1690 | *Inhabited Houſes in* 1801 | *Uninhabited* | *Proportion of uninhabited Houſes* | *Total of Perſons* | *Perſons to a Houſe* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham with Northumberland - | | 27,447 | 1,175 | 1 in 24 | 161,666 | 6 |
| Weſtmoreland - | 6,691 | 8,014 | 315 | 26 | 42,387 | 5¼ |
| Lancaſter - | 46,961 | 101,723 | 3,115 | 34 | 588,711 | 5¾ |
| Nottingham - | 17,818 | 25,256 | 529 | 49 | 133,727 | 5¼ |
| Derby - - | 24,944 | 31,822 | 1,369 | 24 | 161,147 | 5 |
| Stafford - | 26,278 | 46,002 | 2,010 | 24 | 244,851 | 5¼ |
| Warwick - | 22,700 | 40,258 | 2,916 | 15 | 204,651 | 5 |
| Rutland - | 3,661 | 3,266 | 87 | 39 | 16,300 | 5 |
| Huntingdon - | 8,713 | 6,814 | 135 | 51 | 37,449 | 5½ |
| Eſſex - - | 40,545 | 38,407 | 1,027 | 38 | 226,638 | 6 |
| Hertford - | 17,488 | 17,531 | 491 | 37 | 96,770 | 5½ |
| Bedford - | 12,170 | 11,888 | 185 | 65 | 63,393 | 5¼ |
| Devon - - | 56,202 | 57,955 | 3,235 | 19 | 342,987 | 6 |

That there has been a decreaſe of inhabitants in ſome of the counties, is evident: this has happened chiefly in Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, and Somerſet; and has been much more than counterbalanced by a great increaſe in other parts, particularly in Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Nottingham, Derby, Cheſter, Warwick, Stafford, &c.

Although there has been a decreaſe of houſes ſince the commencement of the laſt century, in Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, it does not appear that the population of thoſe counties is declining *at preſent*, for they contain fewer uninhabited houſes in proportion to their whole number, than any other counties except Bedford.

In a note to the account laid before parliament, it is remarked, that 'of the houſes returned "uninhabited" many are ruinous and uninhabitable; and in many counties the uninhabited houſes are ſaid to be moſtly houſes now building, and conſequently not yet habitable.' Wherever thoſe of the former deſcription are numerous, it ſtrongly ſhews, that the population has been declining for ſome years paſt; while, on the other hand, a conſiderable number of new houſes (if not merely built in the place of old ones) is a pretty certain indication of an increaſing population. There is, however, much reaſon to believe, that a great majority of the houſes returned as uninhabited are really habitable houſes unoccupied, as in moſt parts, where they appear particularly numerous, there are obvious cauſes to which it may be aſcribed; thus in Warwick, where the proportion is greater than in any other county, being more than one out of fifteen, there can be little doubt that it ariſes, in a great meaſure, from the diſtreſſed ſtate of the trade of Birmingham, and its neighbourhood; and in Devonſhire, where they amount to ſomewhat more than one out of nineteen, it may be readily accounted for from the great decline

decline of the woollen trade in thoſe parts.

It is probable, that when the returns are complete, there will appear, upon comparing the extent of the country with the whole number of inhabitants, about four acres to each perſon in all England, but a much greater proportion in Wales and Scotland. Such a compariſon, however, will not by any means give an accurate idea of the increaſe of population, which the country is capable of ſuſtaining; of which a better opinion might be formed, by comparing the quantity of grain and other proviſions which it has been found neceſſary to import for ſome years paſt, with the increaſe of ſubſiſtence which the preſent waſte and improveable land of the country is capable of producing.

*Aug.* 8, 1801. J. J. GRELLIER.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HERE ſend a continuation of the Meteorological Journal for the firſt ſix Months of the Year 1801—See Monthly Magazine for February, 1801.

| 1801 | Barom. | Therm. without | Therm. within | Rain | Evaporation | N. | E. | S. | W. | Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inch. | Deg. | Deg. | Inch. | Inch. | | | | | |
| January - | 29.453 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 1.452 | 0.908 | 13 | 14 | 67 | 30 | |
| February - | 29.415 | 36.8 | 39.1 | 1.329 | 1.095 | 34 | 6 | 57 | 15 | |
| March - | 29.497 | 43.1 | 45.8 | 2.219 | 1.726 | 17 | 10 | 64 | 33 | |
| April - | 29.687 | 44.2 | 47.3 | 0.463 | 3.012 | 45 | 31 | 19 | 25 | |
| May - | 29.449 | 54.2 | 56.3 | 0.886 | 4.360 | 27 | 20 | 50 | 27 | |
| June - | 29.707 | 59.3 | 61.9 | 2.780 | 4.175 | 34 | 24 | 25 | 37 | |
| Mean - | 29.535 | 45.9 | 48.3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | 9.124 | 14.276 | 170 | 105 | 282 | 167 | |

A friend of mine, Mr. Farey, the Duke of Bedford's agent at Woburn, has requeſted me to communicate, along with my journal, the reſults of ſome obſervations, which, during the laſt ſix months, he has made with ſix rain-gauges of a ſimilar conſtruction to mine.

Near to the efflux of every river into the ſea, a ridge of high land, more or leſs elevated, begins on each ſide, and, proceeding on towards the ſource of the river they at laſt join and ſurround it, forming the *partage* or ſeparation of the water that falls by rain to ſupply that river from that which goes to other rivers. The ſame holds good exactly, though on a ſmaller ſcale, of every brook, beginning with its junction with the river into which it falls.

This gentleman has it in contemplation to compare, by actual experiment, the quantity of rain which falls within the limits of the ridge of hills which ſurround Woburn, and that forms the ſupply of water to its brook, with the quantity of water which that brook actually diſcharges at a bridge ſome miles below Woburn; for which purpoſe the exact line of the ſummit of the ridge, in its whole circuit from the bridge (where a water-gauge is intended to be placed on the brook) is intended to be traced out, and an exact ſurvey made of the land which it incloſes, which amounts to about eight or ten thouſand acres.

On the firſt of January laſt, three rain-gauges were placed at different points on this ridge of hills, numbered I. III. and V, and three others in different places in the vales, within the circuit of theſe hills, numbered II. IV. and VI. No. I. is placed on the ridge of the White Houſe, farm-houſe, the top of the tunnel being twenty-four feet from the ground; No. III. is placed on the top of the riding-houſe at Woburn Abbey, at thirty-eight feet from the ground; No. V. on the ſteeple of Bow-brickhill Church, fifty-four feet from the ground; No. II. is placed on the ridge of Crawley Water-mill (being within about a mile from the bridge above-mentioned, and is twenty-ſeven feet high; No. IV. is placed on the ridge of a houſe, called Waterman's Lodge, in the vale below Woburn; and No. VI. is placed on an iſland in Cowhill-pond, in Woburn Park, about

four feet above the ground. The firſt four months, this No. VI. ſtood on a building in Mr. Farey's yard, ſeven feet from the ground.

The *relative* heights of each of theſe different gauges, with mine, is intended to be given in ſome future communication, and alſo their heights above the ſea, deduced from Captain Mudge's Trigonometrical Survey, for which calculation he has politely furniſhed us with ample data.

*The Quantity of Rain fallen in the above-mentioned Places, for the laſt ſix Months, is as follows.*

| | On the Summit | | | In the Valley. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I. | III. | V. | II. | IV. | VI. |
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| January - | 0.788 | 0.744 | 0.744 | 0.639 | 0.650 | 1.115 |
| February - - | 1.232 | 1.362 | 1.018 | 0.895 | 1.002 | 2.294 |
| March - - | 1.096 | 1.517 | 1.026 | 1.386 | 1.237 | 2.097 |
| April - - | 1.166 | 1.766 | 1.067 | 1.454 | 1.339 | 2.473 |
| May - - | 1.295 | 1.444 | 0.963 | 0.763 | 1.168 | 1.621 |
| June - - | 1.560 | 1.727 | 1.793 | 1.807 | 1.676 | 1.746 |
| Total - | 7.147 | 8.560 | 6.611 | 6.944 | 7.072 | 11.346 |

Mr. Farey requeſts me alſo to mention, that being at the village of Ridgemont, near Woburn, on Wedneſday, the firſt of this month, about noon, a ſtorm came on, attended with diſtant thunder. At firſt, it hailed pretty ſmartly, after which there was a heavy fall of rain for fifteen or twenty minutes; near the concluſion of which, remarking an uncommon appearance in the lower extremity of a blackiſh cloud towards the weſt, he attentively obſerved it, and ſaw a *water ſpout* proceed from this cloud; it continued viſible nearly a quarter of an hour, frequently lengthening itſelf to a great diſtance below the cloud; again contracting, it was tapered towards the lower end, where it appeared to terminate in a blunt point. It rained all the time at Ridgemont, or probably the rain could have been ſeen deſcending below it. It did not project vertically from the cloud, but inclined conſiderably towards the wind, then about north eaſt, and was not ſtraight, but curved, with the convex ſide towards the wind. A little time before it diſappeared, it lengthened out to nearly double its former length, and became cylindrical or nearly ſo, with its edges defined like a pipe: during this time it varied from its former horn-like appearance to a waving or ſerpentine line. It appears to have paſſed over the village of Aſpley, and part of Wayenden, and at theſe places, and in the intervening fields, it rained in torrents for a few minutes. It is rather remarkable, that on the next day, about the ſame hour, another water-ſpout paſſed over Maulden, near Ampthill, in this county.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

B. Bevan.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT having been ſuggeſted to me by ſome friends and readers of your Magazine, that the following incident is not unworthy of a place amongſt your miſcellaneous articles, and as there is perhaps no probability that it will be inſerted in any of the newſpapers circulated in theſe parts, I have taken the liberty of ſending you an account of it.

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, came on here a moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning, that took at firſt a north-eaſterly direction, but which afterwards returned, and ſent forth its ſonorous and awful rumbling from different quarters of the heavens. A fine aſh-tree, nearly thirty yards in height, belonging to Mr. John Fothergill, of Brounber, and growing upon his eſtate at Croſs-gates, in this pariſh, was ſuddenly ſtruck with the lightning, and ſhivered almoſt to pieces. The trunk of the tree, meaſuring ten yards and a half in length, and two yards and three quarters in circumference, was ſplit from the top to the bottom, and broken into a thouſand

thouſand fragments. The length of that part of the tree, which was ſeparated from the trunk by the force of the lightning, meaſured upwards of eighteen yards. Huge fragments were thrown in every direction, to the diſtance of ſixty or eighty yards. And though the turnpike-road, between this place and Kendall, led cloſe by the tree, and the farm-houſe, in which were people, was at a very inconſiderable diſtance, and not further than where the broken pieces reached, yet happily no other miſchief was done.

*Ravenſtonedale,* J. ROBINSON.
*July* 9, 1801.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN page 483 of your Magazine for July, Mr. Carey has attempted, with his uſual ingenuity and acuteneſs, to reconcile the numbers of two *parinumeral* diſtichs in a Greek epigram by conjectural emendations, to which ſober criticiſm, I think, muſt refuſe her aſſent.

To ſuppoſe the N in εμεθεν to be merely paragogical, without producing a ſingle example of ſuch uſe, or any veſtiges of ſuch example, in this word, or its parallels, σεθεν and ἑθεν, from any poet or grammarian whatever, is an outrage ſurely to all rational probability; and we might, I think, with equal juſtice conceive the N in .εν, μεν, τυπτομεν, and whatever words you pleaſe, to be alſo paragogical and not an eſſential letter, as well as in εμεθεν.

I conſider his reaſonings on αιεν as no leſs deſtitute of probability: for, in this province of emendatory criticiſm, with reſpect to words ſo familiarly employed, a reader has a right to be ſatisfied, not only by what *analogy* and *orthography* may render plauſible, but by what the unexceptionable *uſe* of approved writers has *actually* ſanctioned. Otherwiſe, if no difficulty remained beyond this word, we might ſafely ſubſtitute αει for αιει, ſince the Attic writers undoubtedly follow that orthography without variation, whether they mean to lengthen or ſhorten the former ſyllable; though in the former caſe the iota might probably be ſubſcribed.

With regard alſo to the ſubſtitution of μεμνοι for μιμνοι, I may preſume your readers to revolt at once from ſuch an arbitrary and unauthoriſed tranſmutation of a moſt common word.

But, as I profeſs myſelf diſſatisfied with the ſolution of Mr. Carey, I may be deemed perhaps unjuſtifiably cenſorious by ſome for this freedom, if unable to propoſe a better. Without allowing the reaſonableneſs of this requiſition, I ſhall ſubmit, with deference to Mr. Carey and your readers, what appears to myſelf a ſimple and deciſive adjuſtment of the inconſiſtency in the preſent readings of the epigram.

I need not mention the improbability of *no* error in the former diſtich, and not leſs than *three* in the latter.

Upon the former diſtich I obſerve thus:

Αλλ⊙· απο σταλικων, ὁ δ' απ' ηεξ⊙, ὁς δ' απο πουτα,
Ευπολι, σοι πεμπει δωρα γενεθλιδια:

If the nominative caſe had been *definite*, and not indefinite, Παυλ⊙ ſuppoſe, inſtead of αλλ⊙, the preſent tenſe πεμπει would have been proper and unexceptionable; but with the indeterminate words αλλ⊙, ὁ, and ὁς, a *ſuppoſition* is abſolutely neceſſary to the exigencies of legitimate compoſition, and πεμψη therefore ſhould be ſubſtituted for πεμπει: *Others perhaps* MAY SEND *ſuch and ſuch things: it is ſufficient for me, if I ſend*—This moſt obvious and reaſonable alteration brings the numbers of the diſtich from 5953 to 5946, according to Mr. Carey's computation; or, including the iota, to 5956.

Again, in the latter diſtich:

Αλλ' εμεθεν δεξαι Μωσων στιχον, ὁς τις ες αιει
Μιμνοι και φιλιης σημα και ευμαθιης:

the ſubjunctive μιμνῃ is a form more regular and legitimate after δεξαι with ὁς, than the optative μιμνοι: in which correction the numeral difference between η and οι changes the total ſum of the latter diſtich from 6018 to 5946 without reckoning the ſubſcribed iota; and, with that addition, to 5956: ſo as to effect the required arithmetical correſpondence in both caſes between the diſtichs of the epigram.

However, though I am compelled to diſſent with much reluctance from Mr. Carey's deciſions on this occaſion, I ſhould not forgive myſelf, if I neglected this opportunity of expreſſing the pleaſure and improvement, which I, in common, I am perſuaded, with all your claſſical readers, never fail to reap from the critical remarks of this gentleman; and to avow my ſatisfaction at ſeeing your repoſitory enriched by ſuch communications of ſo ſagacious and accurate a ſcholar.

*Hackney July* 3, GILBERT WAKEFIELD,
1801.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE XIVth ſection of the ſecond volume of Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, cloſes with the following remarkable paragraph:—

"A well-

"A well-executed Hiſtory of Scottiſh Poetry, from the thirteenth century, would be a valuable acceſſion to the general literary hiſtory of Britain. The ſubject is pregnant with much curious and inſtructive information, is highly deſerving of a minute and regular reſearch, has never yet been uniformly examined in its full extent, and the materials are both acceſſible and ample. Even the bare lives of the vernacular poets of Scotland have never yet been written with tolerable care, and at preſent are only known from the meagre outlines of Dempſter and Mackenzie. The Scotch appear to have had an early propenſity to theatrical repreſentations; and it is probable, that in the proſecution of ſuch a deſign, among ſeveral other intereſting and unexpected diſcoveries, many anecdotes, conducing to illuſtrate the riſe and progreſs of our ancient drama, might be drawn from obſcurity."

From the firſt peruſal of this intereſting paſſage, I have never ceaſed to think of the project it recommends; and it is now twelve years ſince I drew up a plan of the different particulars that ſeemed to be requiſite to the complete execution of ſuch a work; and which, though ſtated ſeparately, for the ſake of preciſion, were meant to be intimately blended together, in their proper proportions, throughout the whole. Of this plan I ſhall now proceed to lay an abridgement before your readers.

I. The firſt of theſe requiſites I ſhall term Critical Hiſtory, which exhibits the progreſs of poetry and taſte through the various ſtages of improvement or decline, and includes, what is intimately connected with the ſubject—the ſtate of learning at every different period.

II. The National Hiſtory may next be mentioned, which deſcribes that conſtant and powerful influence, which the adminiſtration of government, and the ſtate of public affairs, have over the art of compoſition.

III. The Hiſtory of Manners comes next to be conſidered, which includes an almoſt infinite variety of objects, down from the revolutions of religious opinion, to the changes in dreſs, and in the economy of the table.

IV. Another requiſite is Biographical Anecdote, which gratifies the curioſity we naturally feel to be acquainted with the fortunes and characters of thoſe whoſe productions paſs in review before us.

V. Analytical Criticiſm may next be taken notice of, in which we are preſented, in a ſummary manner, with the plan of every original performance, whoſe length or importance ſeems to merit this diſtinction; and in which are exhibited the thread of narration, the train of ſentiment, or the ſucceſſion of imagery, freed from all tedious ſuperfluity of language, and from all the impertinence of uſeleſs digreſſion.

VI. General Criticiſm ſtands next in order, which eſtimates the merit of every different production, and fixes, with preciſion, what degree of genius each different writer appears to have poſſeſſed, that he may not receive praiſes which are not his due, but be aſſigned a proper rank among his poetical brethren.

VII. Particular Criticiſm naturally follows, whoſe province it is to point out to the reader the beauties and blemiſhes of every compoſition, and to ſelect ſuch a number and variety of ſpecimens, as may give him a lively and diſtinct idea of the ſtyle and manner in which it is executed.

VIII. Nor muſt Comparative Criticiſm be forgotten, which takes notice of the reſemblances, whether intended or accidental, between our Scotch writers and thoſe of other nations, either in the general plan of the performance, or in any detached and particular paſſage.

IX. The laſt of theſe requiſites is Verbal Interpretation, whereby every word, which could not be comprehended by a perſon unacquainted with the dialect of Scotland, is explained by a ſynonimous expreſſion in Engliſh.

With regard to the mere mechanical diviſion of the work, it will naturally arrange itſelf in the following manner:—

The hiſtory of our poetry, from the earlieſt notices, down to the reign of James IV. will conſtitute the ſubject of the firſt book, which, with ſome preliminary diſſertations on the language, will be amply ſufficient for the firſt volume.

The brilliant reign of James IV. that Auguſtan æra of our vernacular poetry, will occupy the ſecond book and the ſecond volume, and will probably, to the reader of claſſical taſte, be the moſt intereſting portion of the whole.

The reign of James V. of the unfortunate Mary, and of James VI. till his removal to England, will require each of them its ſeparate book, but may probably be compriſed in a ſingle volume.

The ſixth book will treat of the ſeventeenth century, and the ſeventh of the one which has juſt cloſed; both may be comprehended in a fourth volume; for although the latter of theſe periods is richly diſtinguiſhed by the illuſtrious names of

Ramſay,

Ramſay, Roſs, Ferguſſon, and Burns, the former is almoſt a mere blank, and ſupplies, to the hiſtorian of our vernacular poetry, ſcarcely any materials for diſcuſſion.

Of ſuch an extenſive and multifarious deſign, I have hitherto only been able to execute the Critical part of the firſt volume; comprehending an account of Barbour's Bruce, of the Original Chronicle of Winton, the Poetical Remains of King James I. Blind Harry's Wallace, the Houlat of Holland, the Metrical Romances of Gawan and Gelegras, and Sir Gawan and Sir Galaron of Galloway, and the Three Tales of the Three Prieſts of Peblis. Theſe will, indeed, conſtitute the body of the volume; but there are yet many reſearches to be made, and much laborious reading to be gone through, before I can be able to fill up, properly, the hiſtorical, antiquarian, and biographical departments.

The chief diſcouragement to ſuch an undertaking, is the great ſcarcity of Biographical materials; ſo great, indeed, that it may, perhaps, be aſſerted, that of all our ancient vernacular poets, the account of Gawen Douglas is almoſt the only one that has ever been written in a ſatisfactory manner. Of his great cotemporary, Dunbar, whom I have always conſidered as the firſt of them all, on account of his union of fancy and humour, ſo little is certainly known, that even the idea which had been generally adopted, that he was a native of Salton, in Eaſt Lothian, upon a more accurate inſpection of manuſcripts, has lately been diſcovered to be wholly erroneous. This want, however, is the leſs to be regretted, as a full detail of their lives and characters belongs more directly to a biographical performance, and is what, in a work of this general nature, could ſcarcely have been admitted with any propriety. It is a want, alſo, which, though much to be lamented, muſt not be laid to the charge of the hiſtorian, who muſt find it impracticable, in many caſes, to throw much light on the characters of thoſe about whom their contemporaries were ſo careleſs, or to give any certainty to thoſe circumſtances which time has ſo long covered with the miſts of obliwion.

In the proſecution of this undertaking, I ſhall be much obliged to any correſpondent, who, through the medium of your uſeful miſcellany, may have it in his power to furniſh me either with notices of ſcarce manuſcripts or books, or any other hints connected with the ſubject.

*Edinburgh,* I am, your's, &c.
*March* 30, 1801. ALEX. THOMSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THOUGH, as individuals, Dr. Montucci and Dr. Hager, be equally indifferent to me, I confeſs the retort of the latter upon the former, in your laſt Magazine, gave me pleaſure, when conſidered as the repulſe of an inſult. I have lived long enough to remember many a literary conteſt, but do not recollect any inſtance of an attack ſo illiberal as Dr. Montucci's. Having peruſed Dr. Hager's work with ſingular ſatisfaction, I am glad to ſee that my own opinion of it is confirmed by that of *the firſt Orientaliſt in Europe*: ſaying thus much, it is ſcarcely requiſite to add the name of SILVESTRE DE SACY, who, after an elegant ſummary of the volume in the *Magaſin Encyclopedique*, thus concludes:

"We will cloſe this article, by obſerving, that the beauty of the execution of this volume perfectly correſponds with the importance of the work. We earneſtly wiſh Dr. Hager may ſpeedily find all neceſſary encouragement to expedite the publication of this important Dictionary; and we doubt not that his name, already juſtly celebrated, will be enrolled in the number of the learned who have powerfully contributed to the glory of their own age, by extending the limits of the dominjon of literature."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
R. L. Y.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN conſonance with the laudable wiſhes of Dr. Watkins, permit me to ſolicit, through the medium of your Miſcellany, ſome particulars of the Life of Mr. WILLIAM DUDGEON; a name not yet, I believe, to be found in the records of biography. His "Philoſophical Works" are compriſed in one volume 12mo, printed (though not announced in the title) at Glaſgow, in 1765, and conſiſt of "The State of the Moral World conſidered; or, a Vindication of Providence in the Government of the Moral World;"—"A Defence of the State, &c." (i. e. a view of the nature and origin of moral good and evil);—"A View of the Neceſſitarian; or, Beſt Scheme;"—"A Catechiſm founded on Experience and Reaſon (i. e. the *law of Nature*), collected by a Father for the Uſe of his Children;"—"Philoſophical Letters on the Being and Attributes of God," &c. &c. The Letters are addreſſed to the Rev. Mr. JACKSON, a diſciple of Dr. Clarke, and author of "Exiſtence and Unity of God, proved from his Nature and Attributes;" and a "Defence, &c." whoſe name is, I believe, likewiſe unknown in the annals of literary exiſtence.

iſtence. Mr. Dudg on alſo correſponded with the celebrated Biſhop Hoadly. Of his profound philoſophical labours, which are perhaps the moſt elegant, correct, and intelligible diſquiſitions on the nature of moral good and evil extant, we ſhall decline mentioning, till ſome of your Correſpondents favour us with even the pariſh regiſter of his exiſtence.

Your's,

*Chapter Coffee-houſe,* J. A. B.
*July* 16, 1801.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SOME years ſince, I copied the following inſcription from the monument of the pious Dr. Martin Benſon, Biſhop of Glouceſter, which I hope you will cauſe to be inſerted in your Magazine. At the ſame time, I ſhall be obliged to any of your numerous Correſpondents for ſome particulars of this worthy prelate.

I am, your's, &c.

J. WATKINS.

"Reader, be admoniſhed by this marble to imitate Martin Benſon, late Biſhop of this Dioceſe. A rational piety raiſed the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly Chriſtian ſpirit of reſignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the buſineſs and pleaſure of his life to go about doing good, by inſtruction in righteouſneſs, and by works of charity. He watched the flock of Chriſt as a faithful ſhepherd, from a ſenſe of his own duty, and a diſintereſted concern for their common welfare: and he maintained the dignity of his authority by the meekneſs with which he exerciſed it. He felt a deep compaſſion for the vicious, and ſhewed it even while he was expoſing the folly and wretchedneſs of vice, with a ſtrength and turn of language peculiar to himſelf. His reproofs, being dictated by friendſhip, qualified by candour, and delivered with a natural delicacy of manners; were ſincere, without roughneſs; and endearing, without diſſimulation. He was, by conſtitution, liable to a depreſſion of ſpirits; but innocence of heart enlivened his mind and his converſation with a cheerfulneſs that created a more affectionate regard for his ſuperior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the moſt acute pains of his laſt tedious illneſs, he poſſeſſed his ſoul in patience, and, with a firm truſt in his Redeemer, calmly reſigned his ſpirit to the Father of Mercies."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of ſending, for inſertion in your valuable Repertory, ſome intereſting documents, hitherto unknown to the world in general, reſpecting the firſt introduction of Chriſtianity into this iſland. They conſiſt of extracts from the *Britiſh Triads*, printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*, vol. ii. page 60, and of which you were pleaſed to inſert examples, in the Magazine for April laſt, page 229.

In a Triad, entitled the Three Hallowed Families of the Iſle of Britain; the firſt family in order is mentioned thus:

"Gwelygorz Brân Vendigaid ab Llyr Lledíaith: ſev, y Brân hwnw á zug y fyz yn Nghriſt gyntav i yr ynys hon o Ruvain, lle y bu ev yn nghaıçar, trwy vrâd Aregwez Voezawg, merç Avarwy ab Lluz."

In Engliſh thus:

The family of BRAN, THE BLESSED, ſon of LLYR OF BARBAROUS SPEECH: that is to ſay, this BRAN brought the faith in Chriſt firſt into this iſland from Rome, where he was in captivity, through the treachery of AREGWEZ VOEZAWG, daughter of AVARWY ſon of LLUZ.

What follows is an extract from a Triad, called *Tri Meuwedigion deyrnez Ynys Prydain*; or, the THREE BLESSED PRINCES OF THE ISLE OF BRITAIN, the firſt of which is mentioned in theſe words:

"Brân Vendigaid ab Llyr Lledíaith, à zygwys gyntav fyz yn Nghriſt i genedyl y Cymry o Ruvain, lle y bu eve faith mlynez ei vab Caradawg, à zug gwyr Rhuvain yn nghaıçar, gwedi ei vradyçu, trwy hud a thwyll, a çynllwyn Aregwez Voegawg."

This is,

BRAN THE BLESSED, ſon of LLYR OF BARBAROUS SPEECH, who firſt brought the faith of Chriſt to the nation of the *Cymry* from Rome, where he was for ſeven years in hoſtage for his ſon CARADAWG, whom the men of Rome carried away a captive, after he had been betrayed through the allurement and deceit and plotting of AREGWEZ VOEZAWG.

The Triads record ſeveral other curious facts reſpecting *Brân*, and reſpecting *Caractacus*, his ſon, ſo celebrated in the world, which are capable of affording much light, in tracing out the ſyſtem of government amongſt the Britons; and of which, at a future opportunity, I may be able to furniſh you, Mr. Editor, with ſome detail, I remain, &c.

*Auguſt* 7, 1801. MEIRION.

*For*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(*Continued from Page* 505, *Vol. XI.*)

### CANAKIN.

ITALIAN diction owes much of its peculiar beauty to the variety of its modificatory ſyllables. From its nouns are formed at pleaſure augmentatives and diminutives; and theſe ſubdivide again into terms of diſguſt and approbation. *Albero* a tree, *alberone* a great tree, *alberonaccio* a great overgrown tree, *alberetto* a little tree, *alberettino* a nice little tree, &c. A like latent power of forming diminutives reſides indeed in the northern tongues; but they are not equally profuſe in its diſplay: our own language eſpecially in this reſpect is meanly ſparing.

The Gothic dialects are moſtly provided with three diſtinct diminutive affixes: 1 *chen*, *kin*, or *ke*, which is merely leſſening; 2 *lein*, *lin*, or *le*, which has an endearing careſſive character, 3 *ling*, which is applied to perſons, not to things, and has a contemptuous ſignification.

Inſtances of the firſt are—German: *becher* a beaker, *becherchen* a ſmall beaker; *lamm* a lamb, *lämmchen*, a ſmall lamb; *haus* a houſe, *häuschen* a ſmall houſe; *ball* a ball, *bälchen* a ſmall ball. Low Dutch: *lam* a lamb, *lammeken* a ſmall lamb; *man* a man, *mannetke* a little man. Daniſh: *lade* a ſhed, *ladike* a ſmall ſhed. Engliſh: lamb, *lambkin*; hood, *hutkin*; gourd, *gherkin*; man, *mannikin*, or mankin; hill, *hillikin*, or hillock; and perhaps a few others. Shakeſpeare has ſtill *ladykin*, or la'kin, and *maudherkin*; but theſe are now obſolete; and ſo is *canakin*, or cankin: *pipkin* is ſtill heard.

Inſtances of the ſecond are—German: *roſe* a roſe, *röſlein* a roſe-bud; *weib*, a woman, *weiblein* a nice little woman; *kind* a child, *kindlein* a ſweet little child; *buch* a book, *büchlein* a pretty little book. Daniſh: *bid* a bite, *billing* a little bit; *due* a dove, *dulle* a little dove. Engliſh: firſt, *firſtling*; cat, *kitling*; young, *younglin*; gooſe, *goſlin*; duck, *ducklin*; dump, *dumplin*; and, if Wallis be right in his derivation, ſack, *ſatchel*. In the Engliſh diminutives of this claſs the final g, altho' uſual, is a corrupt addition, and has been the cauſe of throwing this whole order of words out of uſe, by confounding the careſſive with the diſparaging affix.

Inſtances of the third are—German: *flucht* flight, *flüchling*, a run-away; *find* a find, *findling* a foundling; *buck* a hump, *büchling* one who is hunchbacked; *dichter* a poet, *dichterling* a poetaſter; *witz* wit, *witzling* a witling. Angloſaxon: *hyra* hire, *hyrling* a hireling; *habban* to have or hold, *hæftling* a captive; *fremd* ſtrange, *fremdling* an outcaſt. Engliſh: found, *foundling*; wit, *witling*; hire, *hireling*; fond, *fondling*; neſt, *neſtling*; dear, *darling*; ſuck, *fuckling*; change, *changeling*; king, *kingling*; prince, *princeling*; world, *worldling*; man, *manling*; cringe, *cringeling*; and many others. This affix is in Engliſh ſo familiar, and ſo preciſely underſtood, that it may ſtill be applied to the formation of new words. Ben Jonſon indeed ventured to coin *airling*, which has not been received; but this ariſes from the ſtrange ſignification by him aſſigned to it: he uſes it for a *fopling*. *Earthling* would naturally mean a contemptible inhabitant of the earth, and might by a theologian be applied to man; *airling* would naturally mean a contemptible inhabitant of the air, and might in the Rape of the Lock, have been addreſſed by the chagrin of Ariel to the incautious Criſpiſſa; but, by ſubſtituting an arbitrary to the eſſential ſignification, the word is rendered anomalous, and has therefore incurred the uſual fate of ſuch words—deſuetude.

4. To the *kin* and *lin* of the northern dialects uſage has now ſubſtituted the *et* or *let* of the ſouthern, which is employed with increaſing freedom in the mintage of Engliſh diminutives: as *circlet*, *hamlet*, *ſtreamlet*, *ringlet*, *runlet*, *flowret*, *pocket*, *baronet*, *dragonet*, *crownet* and *coronet*, *riveret*, *riverlet* and *rivulet*, *pullet*, *cygnet*, and many others.

Dr. Geddes, in his new Tranſlation of the Bible, which for purity of diction generally excels the old one, raſhly hazards the word *wriſtlet*. He evidently ſuppoſes *bracelet* to mean an ornament for the arm, and to be derived from the French *bras*, arm; and *wriſtlet* to be likewiſe coined in the legal die of domeſtic analogy, and to mean an ornament for the wriſt. This is ſurely a ſkip-over in etymology. From *bras* comes the verb *to brace*, to ſurround as with the arms; and from this verb deſcends the ſubſtantive *a brace*, that which embraces. Of this ſecondary ſubſtantive *brace*, a girt, *bracelet* is the diminutive; it means therefore a ſmall girt. Dr. Geddes might correctly have employed the terms *arm-bracelet*, and *wriſt-bracelet*; or he might have uſed the more familiar *wriſt-band*, which, although commonly applied to the unornamented termination of a ſhirt-ſleeve, does not exclude the idea of ornament. *Armlet* and *wriſtlet* can only ſignify a ſmall arm, and a ſmall wriſt.

Whence ſpring this *kin*, this *lin*, this *ling*, this *et*, or *let*? The origin of formative ſyllables can ſeldom be traced ſatisfactorily: coming into currency before the art of writing, the early ſhape of their courſe uſually lies behind the furtheſt ſummits of hiſtorical etymology: it is with the ſpying glaſs of conjecture, not with the way-wiſer of record, that the bearing of their ſources muſt be made out. Take gueſs then inſtead of proof.

1. and 2. In Angloſaxon *klaen*, in Swediſh *klen*, in Swabian *clain*, in Low-ſaxon *kleen*, and in Teutonic *chlein*, ſignify *little*. The Engliſh adjective *lean*, thin, is of the ſame family: and, as every word muſt at firſt have been the name of a ſenſible object, it probably denoted ſomething ſmall and ſlender, ſuppoſe *a ruſh*, or *a twig*. This *chlein* may among ſome Gothic tribes or provinces have dwindled into *chen* and *kin*; among others into *lein* and *lin*; and have been received in both forms after a remixture of the ſeparated clans. All diminutives eaſily acquire a careſſive character, as *animula*, *ocellus*, &c. the Greeks even called their diminutives ὑποκοριστικα; and the ſofter form, *lin*, rather than *kin*, would moſt naturally be ſo appropriated.

3. Fetch Spelman's Gloſſary. Turn to the word *Adelingus*. It is there aſſerted that, in the early provincial dialect of Weſſex, *ling* ſignified an image, or idol. The firſt idols were little elſe than poſts, trunks of trees ſlightly faſhioned by the carver: *ling* then is likely to have ſignified the ſtem of a tree, before it came to ſignify an idol. Now in all languages a miſſhapen or ſtupid individual is commonly compared with wood. What a ſtump of a man! What a blockhead! What a wooden pate! What a log! How ſtubborn! Metaphors theſe of the ſame claſs, and natural everywhere, becauſe founded in the qualities of things. Manling, Witling, Kingling, might thus be analyzed into Stump of a man! Block of a wit! Log of a king! The mould once formed would ſoon be employed to caſt ſubſtantives to which it was leſs adapted. The Daniſh *ling* left, left-handed, aukward, is perhaps connected etymologically with this affix: to call the left hand, the clumſy hand, or the wooden hand, is not unnatural.

4. The Engliſh *et* (or *let* as for ſound's ſake it is ſometimes written) deſcends from the French *ette*, which deſcends from the Italian *etto*: thus *flowret* is modelled after *fleurette*, and this after *fioretto*. But whence have the Italians their *etto*; for it is not obvious in the Latin? The academicians della Cruſca ought to have undertaken the inveſtigation at the word *agnelletto*, which was their firſt glaring opportunity. Did this ſyllable originally acquire a diminutive ſignification by being appended to certain adjectives, as *acerbetto*, ſouriſh, from *acerbo*, ſour? In its adjectival form can it be a corruption of the Latin *aptus*, which ſeems to be an abbreviation of *adpoſitus* to have *contiguity* for its primary idea; and to be etymologically allied with *apud*; it ſignifies therefore *cloſe to, near to, approaching*? Thus Cicero: *Facilius eſt apta diſſolvere quam diſſipata connectere. Acerbetto* then would mean approaching to ſour: *deſchetto* approaching to a table: *balenetto* very like a whale: *orcioletto* a canakin.

*Capricious.*—Mr. Maſon makes an article of this word merely to ſupply an authority or two for its uſe. He might have added to Dr. Johnſon's information a better account of its origin. Who underſtands the word from hearing that it means *whimſical, fanciful, humourſome*? Can it be ſaid of the melancholy hypochondriac that he is capricious, becauſe he is whimſical; of Milton's Comus that it is capricious, becauſe it is fanciful; or of conſpiratory clubs that they are capricious, becauſe they are humourſome? Certainly not. It is neceſſary to trace back the word to its radical idea: it means *friſky*, bounding or ſpringing like a gazel with unmotived irregularity. Ceva rightly tells us ſo.

Cum levis in nimbo delapſa volucribus alis
Lætitia in terras ſtellato ex æthere venit:
Cui comes ille ciens animos, et pectora verſans
Spiritus*, a capreis montanis nomen adeptus,
Ignotum Latio nomen: pictoribus ille
Interdum aſſiſtens operi, nec ſegnius inſtans
Vatibus, ante alios Muſis gratiſſimus hoſpes.

*Captivance.*—Words in *ance* were formerly more common in the language than they are now; and were oftener uſed in the plural number. We no longer, with Jeremy Taylor, ſay *purſuances*. The ſyllable *ance* comes directly from the French *ance*, and mediately from the Latin *antia*; and is uſed for the inflection of verbs: ſuffer, *ſufferance*, perſevere, *perſeverance*; equiponderate, *equiponderance*; abound, *abundance*; comply, *compliance*. In conſequence of their verbal origin, an idea of time, of continued, or of tranſitive action commonly clings about theſe words; ſo that *captivance* ſeemingly ſhould mean *the proceſs of taking captive*; whereas *captivity* being derived from the adjective,

* Vulgo *Capriccio*.

ſhould

ſhould mean *the quality of being captive*. If this obſervation be well founded, it accounts in ſome degree for the reluctance felt at employing this whole claſs of ſubſtantives in the plural number: that which is going on without interruption is as inſuſceptible of plurality as *warmth* or *beatitude*. Still we can ſay: the diſagreeing warmths of mineral ſprings; the beatitudes promiſed in the ſermon on the mount; the contrivances of the knights to follow Armida, and the want of variety in their captivances.

*Catſo.*—A lady was complimenting Dr. Johnſon on the omiſſion of all indelicate words in his Dictionary. "I perceive, Madam, you have been poaching for them," was the reply of the ſhrewd cynic. The recorder of this word, and of its derivative, but ill imitates ſurely the caution of his predeceſſor: is it not a familiar oath or exclamation of the Italians, analogous in meaning to the Latin *pubes*, and, like it, uſed occaſionally for an adoleſcent, a blood: does not *catzerie* therefore mean ſubſerviency to libidinous gratification? Thus Ben Jonſon:

> Theſe be our nimble-ſpirited *catſos*, that have their evaſions at pleaſure.
>
> *Every Man in his Humour.*

And Marlow:

> He looks like one that is employed in *catzerie*.
>
> *Jew of Malta.*

Mr. Maſon makes theſe words ſynonimous with *ſwindler* and *ſwindling*.

*Celeſtin.*—Why not diſtinguiſh between the ſubſtantive and the adjective; between Pope Celeſtin and the Celeſtine Friars? Does any one write *maſculin*, *feminin*? Uſage has eſtabliſhed the *e* final in all adjectives formed by this rule of analogy: one always reads the 'Clementine conſtitutions,' the 'Benedictine editions.' This remark would have been better placed at the word *Benedictin*.

*To chaldeſe.*—Is a verb ſo anomalous to be received on ſuch authority as that adduced by Mr. Maſon? Is the paſſage from Butler's Remains any thing ſhort of nonſenſe?

> That men ſo grave and wiſe
> Should be *chaldes'd* by gnats and flies.

In what reſpect can gnats *chaldeſe*, or *chaldaize*, men: for the word is allowed to be formed from *chaldee*, a ſyriac dialect of the Hebrew. In Butler's ſenſe of the word: He who chaldaized the book of Daniel chaldeſed many a divine. See Hudibras, l. 1010.

*Cloud-top'd*.—This is a vitious though a common way of ſpelling: for it is a bull in orthography to deſcribe the unutterable. A hard and a ſoft conſonant cannot by any human organs be pronounced in immediate ſucceſſion in the ſame ſyllable. Rob'd, robb'd, ribb'd, are poſſible ſounds; ſo are ſoapt, ſtopt, lipt: but to unite in one termination *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, or *z*, with *p*, *t*, *k*, *f*, or *s*, is inarticulable. Thoſe who write top'd or topp'd, lip'd or lipp'd, ſtopp'd and ripp'd, propoſe to the organs of ſpeech this impoſſible coalition. The reaſon why the Germans never learn to diſtinguiſh in ſpeaking between *d* and *t*, *b* and *p*, is that the orthography of their language habitually confounds the difference, preſenting the letters *b* and *d* when they muſt be pronounced *p* and *t*, and converſely. Thus the Germans abſurdly write *Abt* and *Stadt*, which muſt be pronounced either *Abd* or *Apt*, either *Statt* or *Stadd*; the hard and the ſoft conſonant cannot be both ſounded in one exhalation. There is a difficulty in writing the participle *ſtriped* in its contracted monoſyllabic form: the *p* muſt in pronunciation be followed by *t*, yet it ſhould not be confounded with *ſtript*, the regular contraction of *ſtripped*. Why not place an apoſtrophe before the letter *t*, as readily as before a *n*, and write *ſtrip't*?

*Committee.*—This word is the regular perſonal ſubſtantive paſſive of the verb *to commit*, and means primarily, *One to whom any thing is committed*, as in the inſtances properly adduced by Mr. Maſon. The parliamentary uſe of the word is anomalous: it there means the collective body of perſons to whom any thing is committed; and, in that baragoiniſh ſenſe, is accented on the ſecond ſyllable.

*Conſtituent.*—In the eſtabliſhed language of Engliſh polity *conſtituent* has long ſignified *he who deputes another*: it is thus defined by Johnſon, it is thus employed by Burke. In this ſenſe the *primary* are the *conſtituent* aſſemblies of the French. But ſome gallicizing writers have introduced an inconvenient practice of tranſlating the French participle *conſtituante* (derived from the verb *conſtituer* to conſtitute) by the word *conſtituent* inſtead of the word *conſtituting*; they have called the firſt national aſſembly of France the *conſtituent* inſtead of the *conſtituting* aſſembly; and thus they have prepared our ears for the doctrine that parliament is the fundamental conſtituent authority, and electors the creatures of its fiat.

*Conſtitutionaliſt.* Mr. Maſon unaccountably defines this word *an innovator of the civil conſtitution*; whereas it muſt by its

ſtructure mean, and in the adduced paſſage does mean, *a partizan of the conſtitution.*

*Cooperage.*—Mr. Maſon defines cooperage, *a place where coopers work is done*, whereas it ought to mean *the price of cooper's work*: and *coopery* ought to deſignate *the place where coopers work is done.* Stallage, poundage, wharfage, pontage, murage, &c. ſignify the tolls levied for a ſtall, a pound, a wharf, a bridge, a wall, &c. Brewery, foundery, ſmithy, indicate the place where brewers, founders, ſmiths, do their work.

*Corival.*—As the word *rivol* includes the idea of competition, the *co* is redundant: Shakeſpeare's authority has been impotent to protect a word manifeſtly improper: it is now diſuſed.

*Corrigible.*—There are two ways of obtaining verbal adjectives: 1. by domeſtic analogy; adding to the infinitive the affix *able*, as *diſputable, anſwerable, movable, vitrifiable:* 2. by importation from the French or Latin; as *admiſſible, applicable, irrefragable, ſoluble.* Of this latter claſs, ſo many are of doubtful purity, both in French and Latin, that it is perhaps ſafer to prefer, when both forms exiſt, the Engliſh form; as *admittable, applicable,* &c. *correctable* however does no where occur.

Theſe adjectives all have, or ſhould have, a paſſive ſignification: able *to be* diſputed, anſwered, moved, vitrified; able *to be* admitted, applied, refuted, diſſolved, corrected. Thoſe words are impurely employed, to which an active ſenſe is ſometimes aſſigned. *The Epheſian matron was a comfortable widow:* but not *Warm baths are moſt comfortable:* where *comforting*, or *comfortive*, is intended.

*Cotqueenity.*—Another proof, if proof were wanting, that there is a tendency in our language to purge itſelf of every thing anomalous: the affix *ity* is not appliable to words of Saxon origin; a Saxon word inflected by means of it is therefore ſuffered to obſoleſce, although minted by Ben Jonſon. Cot-queen is the queen of his own home or cot, where he ought to be king; the maſter Betty, the huſhand in petticoats. "A ſtateſwoman, (ſays Addiſon,) is as ridiculous a creature as a cotqueen."

*Coure.*—Chaucer thus ſpells to cower:

Ferre from theſe other up in an halke
There lurked and there coured ſhe.

*R. R. v.* 463.

And again:

Kings mote to hem knele and coure. P. *Tale.*

Both words probably derive from the French *couvrir* to cover, and were firſt applied to the ſquatting of a hen to cover her chickens, and by degrees to ſquatting in general. Spenſer ſeems to have preſerved this primitive ſenſe in the paſſage,

At laſt him turning to his charge behight,
With trembling hand his troubled pulſe gan try,
Where finding life not yet diſloged quite,
He much rejoiced, and cour'd it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht.

Junius is for deriving the word from the Welſh *cwrrion*, to crouch on the paſterns; and Johnſon from the manner in which a *cow* ſinks on her knees. Neither of theſe projects of derivation will account for Spenſer's uſe of the word.

*Craple.*—Few words are common to ſo many nations as the name of the crab. The Greeks have Καραβος; the French *Crabe*; the Swedes *Krabba*; and all the other Gothic dialects an orthographic variety of the ſame term. *Ecreviſſe* is but a modification of the northern crabfiſh or crayfiſh. This animal being remarkable for its bent-in pincer-claws, has ſupplied in many languages the denomination of a hook, or crook. Thus in German *Krapf*, in Italian *Graffio*, in French *Agraffe* deſignates that hook which receives the bucket of a well. The French *griffe*, a claw, and the Engliſh verb *to gripe* have a common Gothic origin, and deſcend from the ſame ſtem. From *to gripe* comes the frequentative *to grapple.*

The motion of the crab is no leſs remarkable than its form: another ſet of derivatives very numerous, have this movement for their radical idea. In Engliſh *to creep*, in German *krauen, krabbeln*, and again, *to crawl*; as well as the Italian *grappare, grappeggiare*, and the French *grimper*; alſo *to ſcrape*, and its frequentatives *to ſcrabble, to ſcramble*, are no doubt of the ſame family.

Words denoting inſtruments are in all the Gothic dialects conſtructed by adding the affix *el*, which in Mæſo-gothic ſignifies the primitive and commoneſt inſtrument, *the arm*, and occurs in the Engliſh word *elbow*, the bow or bend of the arm; and in *ell*, a meaſure of an arm's length. Thus, *ſhovel*, from to ſhove; *girdle*, from to gird; *heavel*, from to heave; *flail*, from to flay; *needle*, from A.S. *neſtan*, to ſew; *gabel*, a fork, from *to gape* (whence the gable-end, or forked-wall, of a houſe); *chiſel*, from to chaſe, or enchaſe; *awl*, from A.S. *agan*, to begin; *ſpindle*, from to ſpin; *treadle*, from to tread; *trundle*, from

from to trend; *muzzle*, from mouth; *nozzle*, from noſe; *handle*, from hand; *thimble*, from thumb; and many others: as, *kettle*, *peſtle*, *ſickle*, *ſaddle*, *eaſel*, *ſtopple*, &c. With the ſame affix the Germans form *gartel*, *hebel*, *ſiegel*, *nadel*, *gabel*, *ſpindel*, *keſſel*, *ſattel*, *ſtoppel*, &c. To this claſs of words *crable* appears to belong: it means therefore an inſtrument for creeping. It is to be lamented that the practice has not prevailed of ſpelling all theſe ſubſtantives with *el* inſtead of *le*, in order to diſtinguiſh this affix from that which ſerves to form frequentative verbs: ſuch as *jouſt*, *joſtle*; *hurt*, *hurtle*; *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*, &c.

*Culprit.*—When a priſoner is brought to the bar, enquiry is made of him whether he pleads guilty, or not guilty: on his anſwering, "Not guilty," the clerk of the arraigns ſays, "*Qu'il paroit*, let it appear ſo." Hence originates the vulgar practice of calling a priſoner, *the culprit*: it was miſtaken by the croud for the legal denomination of a criminal.

*Curiet.*—For this word no ſufficient authority is produced: probably it is an error of the preſs for *curiaſſe*.

*(To be continued.)*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE article in your Magazine for April laſt (p. 236), reſpecting the Patent of the Artillery Company, appears to be incorrect. The game enquired after is not Popyemaye, but Popinjay; a game which is ſtill annually played by a ſociety of archers at Kilwinning, a ſmall town of Ayrſhire, in Scotland, where, however, from an evident error or provincialiſm, it is called "*Papingoe*."

According to Bailey, "Popinjay," (papejay, Fr. papejayo, Span. papegoy, Dan.) is a parrot of a greeniſh colour. In the game of *Papingoe*, a figure, reſembling a parrot, is placed at a conſiderable height upon the church-ſteeple of Kilwinning, and the archer who brings down the figure with his arrow is immediately declared preſident of the ſociety for the enſuing year. I have been informed, however, that it is not now requiſite to be poſſeſſed of conſiderable ſkill in order to attain the office of preſident, and that ſhooting at the Popinjay is obſerved merely in conformity to ancient cuſtom.

*Glaſgow*, *July* 4, 1801. I am, your's, &c. A. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE enormous riſe which has of late years taken place in the price of almoſt all the neceſſaries of life, has produced conſiderable diſtreſs in various departments of the community. It has reduced thouſands of the lower ranks, who were once able to ſupport themſelves and their families by the produce of their induſtrious exertions, to the odious neceſſity of accepting parochial relief. The caſe of theſe meritorious ſufferers, who in fact conſtitute the ſinews of the ſtate, has deſervedly occupied a conſiderable ſhare of the attention of the legiſlature, and in numerous inſtances their employers have laudably ſtept forward to alleviate their wants. But the preſſure of diſtreſs is by no means confined to the lower orders of the community. The circumſtances of the times have cauſed a melancholy change in the condition of a claſs of ſociety whoſe feelings, though peculiarly acute, are in general too ſlightly regarded—I mean thoſe females of reputable families and good education who were formerly enabled to make a decent and handſome appearance by the economical management of a ſmall income. The labourer demands and receives an increaſe of wages in ſome degree proportioned to the encreaſing dearneſs of proviſions—the manufacturer may obviate his growing expences, by affixing a higher value on his article, and the landed gentry may raiſe the rents of their eſtates: but in this general race, this flight from poverty, thoſe who have no reſources but a ſcanty and unimprovable income, are left behind. They pay double for every thing which they conſume, while their revenue remains ſtationary. In this caſe what proſpect have they of future comfort, and by what means can they maintain themſelves in that rank in ſociety which they have been accuſtomed to hold.

The philoſopher may inculcate the vanity of human diſtinctions, and the ſtatiſt may coolly inform us, that ſociety will be benefited by the annihilation of theſe lilies of the valley, which neither toil nor ſpin; and that events which compel a number of idle people to adopt ſome uſeful calling, are ſo far productive of general advantage. But the man of feeling will commiſerate the ſituation of thoſe, who having, in the earlier period of their lives, been taught to expect that they would be enabled to live independently of perſonal labour; are now bending beneath the heavy preſſure of

of the times, and are either unqualified by their habits and their experience for the conduct of buſineſs, or are prevented by a falſe ſhame, which, however culpable in the eye of ſtern philoſophy, is excited and foſtered by general prejudice, from taking a ſtep which will inſtantly throw them out of that line of ſocial connexion in which their views and ſentiments have been formed. Whoever duly conſiders the caſe of theſe ill ſtarred individuals, will rejoice to hear of a ſcheme which bids fair to remunerate the ſervices, without hurting the feelings of the induſtrious, and to provide a vent for the little manufactures of the ingenious, without impoſing on them the neceſſity of making public profeſſion of a trade. By the meritorious exertions of a few ladies, in whoſe characters are happily united maturity of underſtanding, zealous perſeverance, and benevolence of heart, ſuch an inſtitution has been lately eſtabliſhed in Mancheſter, under the denomination of the Repoſitory.

The object of this inſtitution is to provide well educated people, the amount or the value of whoſe incomes is diſtreſsfully reduced, with the means of earning a reſpectable livelihood, without loſing the rank which they hold in ſociety.

To obtain this deſirable object, a repoſitory or ſhop is opened, in which is received and ſold any ſpecies or piece of workmanſhip, the executor or proprietor of which is inclined to adopt this medium of ſale.

To every article ſent to the Repoſitory muſt be affixed a ticket, expreſſing the price at which the maker or owner propoſes to ſell it: on this ticket room muſt be left for the inſertion of a number, under which it is regiſtered in the books of the inſtitution. With each article a bill is to be delivered, to which bill thoſe who do not wiſh to appear as traffickers may affix their initials, or any convenient mark.

The agent and the viſitors of the inſtitution attend every Saturday morning from ten till twelve o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking in works, and accounting with thoſe proprietors whoſe works are already ſold. Theſe may either apply in perſon, or by duly authorized repreſentatives.

From the amount of the price of the articles ſold, one penny in the ſhilling is deducted. This deduction is appropriated to the diſburſement of the expences of the inſtitution, which is further ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions, not exceeding 10s. 6d. each.

The ſales are managed by a ſalaried ſuperintendant or ſhopwoman.

The conduct of the inſtitution is regulated by viſitors, two of whom undertake its inſpection for the ſpace of a month.

Theſe viſitors attend at the Repoſitory every Saturday, not only to take in works, &c. as has been before mentioned, but alſo to inſpect and balance the accounts.

It is obvious, that in an inſtitution of this deſcription, the minuteſt accuracy of book-keeping is indiſpenſably requiſite, and as the accounts to be opened are very numerous, the aſſiſtance of a hired clerk muſt in general be neceſſary. Fortunately for the Mancheſter Repoſitory a lady, well verſed in the practice of book-keeping, has generouſly offered her ſervices, and actually regulates this important department of the eſtabliſhment.

If the managers of this inſtitution find that they have any ſurplus at the end of the year, they propoſe, in the firſt place, to ſtrike off the deduction which they at preſent make from the amount of ſales of works, and ſecondly, to purchaſe cloaths for the poor, and ſets of child-bed-linen to be lent for the month, on a ſubſcriber's recommendation.

The inſtitution derives ſome aid from contributions in work, to be ſold for the benefit of the Repoſitory. This aid has, however, been hitherto very trifling, as thoſe ladies of independent property, who ſend in articles to be ſold, generally appropriate the product to the relief of ſome individual, with whoſe circumſtances of diſtreſs they are perſonally acquainted. And here is opened a moſt agreeable and intereſting mode of beſtowing charitable aſſiſtance. Many ladies have pages in the ledger of the Repoſitory, who appropriate their profits to this moſt laudable purpoſe. Children, likewiſe, bring into the Repoſitory their little works, and thus earn their portions of pocket-money.

The following are the principal articles which have hitherto been offered for ſale at this Repoſitory:—

Shirts of various ſizes and deſcriptions, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, ſtays, cloaks, ſpencers, ladies dreſſing-gowns, pockets, caps, tippets, frilled handkerchiefs, ruffs, &c.—Children's robes, veſts, frocks and caps, ſocks, ſhoes, gloves, mitts, garters, petticoats, houſewives, work-bags, all ſorts of fancy-work, &c.

It has already been aſcertained, that the Mancheſter Repoſitory has been productive

ductive of much good. With a view of promoting the eſtabliſhment of ſimilar inſtitutions this outline of its plan is laid before the public through the medium of your valuable Magazine, by

BENEVOLUS.

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*A* PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION *through* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *during the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(*Continued from page* 125. *of Vol.* II.)

*BURGER.** At the entrance of this village, we obſerved ſome ſubſtantial houſes and cottages of ſtone: the latter moſtly thatched. The extenſive gardens of the public-houſe (the Arundel Arms), are ornamented in the *Iſlington* ſtile, with leaden ſtatues; a ſpecies of foppery we did not expect in ſo remote a ſituation. Being informed that the grounds about

*Wardour Caſtle*, were open to the *untaxed* obſervation of every one who choſe to walk in them, we entered accordingly, and purſuing the principal walk to the left, which is ſhady and winding, arrived firſt at a beautiful, though ſomewhat mutilated, tri-corned little altar of earthenware, and then at a ſylvan temple in which is a caſt of Diana. In purſuing this walk our attention was occaſionally attracted by urns, and fragments of buildings that had been ſuffered to go to decay, and by ſeats of rude rock-work, that commanded fine openings to the rich champaign ſpread before us. Of this the ſummit of a hill to which the meandering paths at length conducted us, afforded a ſtill more extenſive view. But the principal object of our ſearch was the ruins of the old caſtle; whoſe ſhattered towers, overgrown with ivy and elder, as they firſt broke upon our ſight, excited our veneration, but a nearer approach ſomewhat damped theſe enthuſiaſtic ſenſations; nor could we behold without diſguſt the taſteleſs patch-work of modern ruins, old walls, and grotto-work, Grecian arches, trim parterers and ſmooth-ſhaven green. Here are alſo ſome remains of the Manſion that was built ſoon after the deſtruction of the caſtle, and which, in its turn, was deſtroyed by the preſent lord, when he built the preſent reſidence. The lower part of theſe remains are now converted into a ſtable; above is a room which we were ſhewn, and which contains ſeveral prints, from ſubjects taken from the civil war, in the time of Charles I. and alſo two paintings, one of Socrates inſtructing Alcibiades, the other of his Brother Philoſopher, throwing away his Wooden Diſh on ſeeing a Poor Man drink, ſtill more philoſophically, out of the palm of his hand.

As it was now paſt five o'clock we could not ſee the houſe: that is to ſay, the whole of it could not be ſhewn to us: to thoſe apartments that were at liberty however we had acceſs, The chapel is, I believe, conſidered as the fineſt place of Catholic devotion in England; and it is certainly very beautiful — if beauty be indeed an epithet reconcilable with that impoſing awe, which the decorations here accumulated irreſiſtibly produce. The paintings, ſix in number, are moſtly copies. Of theſe "The Marriage in Cana;" The Altar Piece, "Chriſt taken down from the Croſs;" and particularly "The Aſſumption of the Virgin," appeared to us to be the beſt.

Among the other paintings that particulary intereſted us, were two fine Sea-pieces in the drawing-room, "Moonlight contraſted with the effects of Fire," and "A Shipwreck," by Vernet, "An Old Man," by Titian, and "John the Baptiſt," by Raphael. But that which above all arreſted our attention, was "Joſeph of Arimathea and the Virgin, begging the Body of Chriſt." The whole picture, according to my untutored taſte at leaſt, is maſterly; and that paſſion and feeling which conſtitute the ſoul both of painting and poetry, are here moſt powerfully concentrated. The countenance of Mary in particular is perfectly thrilling. I gazed till the whole ſcene was realized before me, and I felt the artiſt in every nerve.

The farms in this neighbourhood, if we were rightly informed, like thoſe every where elſe, are getting into fewer hands. There are, however, ſtill ſome ſmall ones, at about 30l. or 40l. a year. Wages from 6s. to 7s. per week. Little or no ſpinning for the women and children: the latter of which, till they are able to follow the plough, can earn nothing, ſome of them may then at ploughing-time get 4d. per day.

Lord Arundel, during the dear ſeaſon, relieved their diſtreſſes by donations of bread; and pariſh aſſiſtance eked out the ſcanty

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* In the former part of this Article, Monthly Magazine, for March, p. 125 miſprinted *Bangor*. For "*coarſe grounds*," in the ſame Article, p. 124, l. 23, *read*, "*courſe of the grounds.*"

ſcanty hire of the labourer. Some few farmers raiſed the wages during the ſcarcity, but when the evil was ſomewhat abated, the wages were again reduced. The cottagers keep no cows; and a drop of milk is hardly to be procured by any means.

From Fonthill to Wardour Caſtle, our way had lain entirely through croſs-country road; nor was the caſe altered in our way to Eaſt-Knoyle, through which we were conducted, over commons, lanes and farm-yards, by a peaſant, of whom we enquired the way to Mere. From him we learnt that the farms in that neighbourhood were not in general very large. Few were above 3 or 400, more of them not above 100l. a year; and there were ſome perhaps (though very few) as low as 50l. or 40l. The cottagers have moſtly a bit of garden; ſome of them a pig; but none of them a cow; and the farmers underſtood œconomy better than to *ſell* their ſkim-milk. Wages 7s. per week; in hay-time 8 or 9s. in harveſt from 10s. to 12s. Hay-time and harveſt uſually occupy together from 8 to 10 weeks. The village of Eaſt-Knoyle, like all the cottages ſprinkled in our way, is built of ſtone, and moſtly covered with thatch.

Here we met with another inſtance of ruſtic civility. An old man, attentive to our enquiries, conducted us thro' the churchyard, and pointing out a ſteep path which we were to aſcend, and a mill on the ſummit which we were to leave to the right, gave us one of thoſe clear and diſtinct directions, ſo rarely to be expected from the peaſantry of this country. From the ſummit, thus pointed out to us, we commanded one of the moſt pleaſing views I had ever ſeen. Hills and vallies, rich, fertile, and variegated, were ſeen finely interſperſed with woodlands and cottages, and here and there ſome prouder manſions; while other hills, dimly deſcried through the miſts, bounded the proſpect and mingled with the horizon. Beautiful ſlopes and dells and climes, cloathed with fern and coppice, formed the rough foreground of the picture; and the ſky, cloudy, but rather wild and ſublime than monotonous, formed a *ſombre* but not unſuitable accompaniment: while a ſhower of rain gave additional freſhneſs to all the nearer objects, and deepened the emerald tint of the ſhort cloſe turf we trod. Anon the moving curtains of the ſky were rent, and the beams of the ſun, breaking through the interſtices of dark clouds, brightly illuminated the diſtant weſtern hills, whoſe mitigated ſplendeurs, ſeen through the miſty veil of an intervening ſhower, gave a finiſhing tho' tranſient beauty to the whole. One of the diſtinguiſhed features of this ſcene, is the high ridgy hill near Stourhead, with Alfred's tower on the ſummit.

Evening was now approaching, and we had yet ſix or ſeven miles to walk. Yet it was with ſome reluctance that we quitted this commanding eminence for the downward path that led to Upton. Still, however, both the atmoſphere and our own organs were in a favourable ſtate for the enjoyment of the picturеſque, and the beauty and fertility of the home-ſcene, in the lowlands, with their embowered and ſcattered cottages, ſeemed to rival the extenſive diverſity of the bird's-eye proſpect. Nor was it long before we again aſcended, and regained our former view, with ſome heightening additions: and now, once more, we deſcended through a deep ſlope, fertile and well coppiced, to a little hamlet, called

*The Green*; and thence, under luxuriant hedgerows and acroſs fields, no leſs inviting, to

*Upham*, *Upton*, or *Upon* (for ſo variouſly it is called). This is a pretty village of ſtone, retired and tranquil. But its beauty is all without: and perhaps the advantages of ſtone-built cottages are more to the beholder than the occupant. In one of theſe, where we went to inquire our farther way, of a poor double-bent woman, who was ſeated at her wheel, we ſaw perhaps as much wretchedneſs as we could well have encountered in the mud-cottages of the fenns of Lincolnſhire.

Our way was ſtill croſs-road—wild, neglected, unſpoiled, croſs-road--unfit indeed for chaiſes of all kinds, curricles, gigs, or tandems—But then it was variegated—it was wild—it was unfrequented—juſt ſuch as ſuited the taſte of two excentric pedeſtrians who abjured "towered cities," and were ſick of "the buſy haunts of men;" and away we thridded down pleaſant lanes, over ſtiles, and along faint foot-tracks, by the ſide of another part of that fine range of hills, whoſe more commanding views had this day ſo often delighted us. My companion fell into deep muſing and purſued the path undeviating; but my ſpirits were alert. I bounded to the ſummit, and purſued my way along its ſharp ridge, for more than a mile, to its termination.

The principal ſcene commanded from this ridge, was the ſame in which we had twice before luxuriated—but it appeared here with increaſed advantages of extent, variety and beauty; and as this part of the ridge over-peers the neighbouring hills, it

it has the additional advantage of commanding the whole circle of horizon. Alfred's tower again obtrudes itſelf upon obſervation from this new point of viſion.

*Weſt Knoyle*, to which I immediately deſcended, (to join my companion) from the extremity of this ridge, is an extenſive though ſcattered village; but offered no particular food for our obſervation.

From hence the road winds, over a chain of hills, through narrow lanes, ſhady and delightful to the eye, with now and then a cottage or two, a farm-houſe, or a blackſmith's ſhop, till coming to a place where the road divides point-blank to right and left. Here we were at ſome loſs which path to purſue; till luckily catching a glimpſe of the church over a ſtile, we fixed our eyes upon this as our north-ſtar, and directed our courſe accordingly, over fields and quags, till at laſt weary and hungry we arrived at

*Mere*; where the circumſtance of our being on foot, and perhaps the *additions* made to our appearance by the laſt part of our journey, procured us but a cold reception. At the firſt inn we applied to *the houſe was full*; and at the ſecond (the Angel) the good landlady eyed us with ſome evident ſigns of jealouſly, before ſhe yielded her reluctant aſſent to our inquiries. Some cold leg of lamb, however, ſome lamb-chops, and a ſallad, ſoon ſatisfied the cravings of the inward man, and reſtored us and ultimately mine hoſteſs of the *Angel* to good humour; and we were ſumptuouſly lodged in an apartment, hung not indeed with modern chintz—nor with ancient tapiſtry—no; but with cloths, daubed with a profane hunting-match, and a ſacred legend in imitation of that once famous cloth of Arras. But as Balaam's aſs only brayed and the hounds only yelped on canvas, we contrived to ſleep very ſoundly till nine o'clock

*Thurſday*, *July* 6. Mere is but a ſtraggling ſort of town, indifferently built. The little croſs, or market-houſe, is a mean edifice; and the greateſt curioſity we remarked was a publick-houſe ſign, which exhibits a ſorry black dog, with a coronet round his neck, and a chain; over which is written "The Old George!"

A manufactory of ticks is carried on here, at which women earn upon an average from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per week—though there are ſome who get 7s. and even 7s. 6d. Men from 8s. to 9s. 6d. It furniſhes no employment for children. Labourers in huſbandry receive 7s. per week. The farms are moſtly large, from 3 to 7 or 800l. a year. Scarcely any from 50 to 100l. None of the cottagers (as might be expected) have any cows.

Having taken our morning repaſt and our morning lounge, we quitted Mere; and having paſſed the houſe of Mrs. Groſe (widow of the famous Antiquary), we turned off to the right, to

*Stour-head*, the juſtly celebrated ſeat of Sir Richard Hoare. Having paſſed ſome time in admiring the paintings, (ſeveral of which—particularly "The Wiſe-men's Offerings," and "The Death of Dido," though a copy, deſerve more particular notice) our attention was next directed to the gardens, the leaſt intereſting object in which (becauſe ſo theatrically artificial—for it only performs by command of the turn-cock) is the caſcade. Barring this foppery, the grounds are in good taſte; and the decorations (the Doric temple on the lake, the Chineſe bridge, the fine hanging plantations, the arch leading to the grotto, the grotto itſelf, and the nymph ſleeping there, the antique Gothic croſs (formerly an ornament to the city of Briſtol), the urn, emboſſed with Bachanalian revels, the temple of the ſun, and the pantheon, all deſerve their ſeparate portions of attention. In this laſt in particular, are ſome very fine ſtatues. They are as follows "Peace" and a "Diana," two caſts in metal; a "Flora," charming from the beautiful ſimplicity of its drapery; a "Hercules," truly Herculean; ſublime in ſtrength, without bombaſtic diſtortion of muſcle—(ſome of our *ſublime* painters of the *new* ſchool would do well to ſtudy it.) a "Livia Auguſta, as Ceres," equally captivating from the beauty of the features and fine repreſentation of the ſimplicity of ancient drapery. Theſe are in marble by Ryſbach. "Meleager," and the "Egyptian Iſis," are in plaſter of Paris.

The terrace, an extenſive ride, commanding a rich variety of proſpect; and Alfred's tower, a modern triangular building of brick, and of very great height, were the next objects of our attention. From the top of this we commanded one of thoſe extenſive proſpects, which fill the eye with preſent wonder, but from the indiſtinctneſs of their objects leave but few traces on the remembrance.

After theſe birds-eye proſpects we would gladly have repoſed ourſelves in ſome ſcene of humble ſequeſtration; and Arthur's vale, of which we had heard talk, as one of the beautiful objects of theſe extenſive grounds, ſeemed by its name to promiſe what we wiſhed; but in our ſearch for this, we only loſt ourſelves in entan-

gling and pathleſs mazes, and at laſt were obliged to give over the purſuit.

We now croſſed a common to Norton Ferris; whence, through a narrow defile, we paſſed to

*Maiden Bradley*; where we refreſhed ourſelves with ſome tea and raſhers of bacon: our repaſt being accompanied with a concert of vocal muſic, which though not performed in the ſame room where we ſat, effectually prevented us from hearing the ſound of our own voices. This delectable performance was no other than a Corniſh ſong, giving the French and all Revolutioniſts to the devil, and exalting "George the Great," with all due veneration, to the ſkies. The performers were a company of colliers (not very angelic indeed in their appearance), but they joined in the apotheoſis with ſuch Stentorian force of lungs, that I think it may be ſafely affirmed that never conqueror or mighty potentate had his praiſe more loudly celebrated.

The ſortie from Maiden Bradley, as we directed our courſe towards the Bath road, preſented a pleaſing picture, terminating in blue diſtant hills; but whoſe principal beauty was undoubtedly derived from the brightneſs and ſerenity of the evening. The road continued to be very intereſting for the firſt three miles, and through the twiſted branches of ſome fine romantic trees afforded ſeveral beautiful views. The beauty of the evening however was over before we arrived at Frome (the place of our deſtination) which we entered at about half paſt nine, and where we were hoſpitably entertained by the relations and friends of my fellow-traveller.

*(To be continued).*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE ſpirit of true poeſy has been ſo long laid among the tombs of our literary fathers, that even the apparition of Genius is and ought to be conſidered, in our days, highly miraculous. The little volume containing the poetical works of the late T. Little, eſq. is a phenomenon of this kind. The editor, in a very ingenious preface, abounding with claſſical remark and polite criticiſm, gives a brief account of the author, who, as it appears, was his particular friend, and a young man of the moſt ardent ſenſibility and refined paſſion. His eulogium on CATULLUS is elegant and accurate; but I do not coincide in the too favourable opinion he ſeems to entertain of the "ſentimental levity, the '*grata protervitas*' of a Rocheſter or a Sedly." The amatory writers of an *earlier* date were certainly more fanciful, and, at the ſame time, more natural; I ſhall only inſtance the names of a RANDOLPH, or a DRAYTON, poets, with whoſe works I doubt not that MR. LITTLE himſelf was particularly intimate. To thoſe I do not ſcruple to add SUCKLING, as much ſuperior in delicate ſimplicity to his more famous contemporaries. In deſcribing the warmer emotions of the heart, there is a chaſtity of expreſſion required, which can alone give a durability of colouring to performances of a nature generally evaneſcent, or at leaſt liable to decay with their ſubject. Who, at this period of comparative purity, is delighted with the mythological extravagance of WALLER, or the poliſhed pedantry of LANSDOWN? Their admirers are departed with our grandames, or only exiſt in maiden-aunts, and antiquated beauties, who, happily, know very little of the matter. As for the ſo much celebrated elegies of HAMMOND, they are, though modern, even leſs ſufferable; the ſtiff, affected exerciſes of a ſchool-boy, not the ſpontaneous and animated effuſions of a lover; and I can hardly determine, whether even the mad flights of the DELLA-CRUSCA tribe, wild and inconſiſtent as they are, may not be *more* appropriate to the delineation of thoſe ſentiments which owe their very birth to the temporary frenzy of an overheated heart, and, ſometimes, of an overheated head. Though ſome may ſtyle this apathy, it is certainly the apathy of reaſon; and cannot be refuted by the chymerical enthuſiaſm of any metaphyſical inamorato, from the time of PETRARCH himſelf to the preſent. After this ſhort digreſſion, I ſhall enter more minutely into a detail of the pieces which ſo forcibly demand our attention, firſt pointing out their peculiar characteriſtics.

Although they may, caſually, betray the inconſiderate levity and effervеſcence of youth, they are, generally, correct and finiſhed; there is much verſatility of meaſure, but the diction and ſtyle are uniformly ſplendid. The playful archneſs of MATT. PRIOR has been, in ſome places, happily imitated, as in the lines, beginning "Yes, I think I once heard of an amorous youth, &c. in the SONG, p. 39; in the "Kiſs;" and in "FANNY of TIMMOL." Many poems, of a more ſublime or affecting order, remind us of that ſimple ſweetneſs which LANGHORNE once ſo frequently evinced. The "SHIELD" is nothing in-

ferior to the beſt of GRAY's minor odes, and, conſequently, will admit of no ſort of compariſon with the monſtrous productions of the day, for which the editor expreſſes a commendable diſtaſte. "It ſcreams for the guilt of days that are paſt," is awefully fine, and worthy of a poet, as is, likewiſe,

"While the damp boughs creak, and the ſwinging ſhield
Sings to the raving ſpirit of night."

The SONG, p. 115. is infinitely beautiful, and contains much real wit, blended with exquiſite tenderneſs. I ſhall preſent it as a ſpecimen.

If I ſwear by that eye, you'll allow
Its look is ſo ſhifting and new,
That the oath I might take on it now,
The very next glance would undo!
Thoſe babies that neſtle ſo ſly,
Such different arrows have got,
That an oath on the glance of an eye
Such as your's, may be off in a ſhot!
Should I ſwear by the dew on your lip,
Though each moment the treaſure renews,
If my conſtancy wiſhes to trip,
I may kiſs off the oath when I chooſe!
Or a ſigh may diſperſe from that flow'r
The dew and the oath that are there,
And I'd make a new vow ev'ry hour,
To loſe them ſo ſweetly in air!
But clear up the heav'n of your brow,
Nor fancy my faith is a feather;
On my heart I will pledge you my vow,
And they muſt be both broken together!

It would be eaſy to produce ſpecimens of ſimilar excellence, but I forbear to treſpaſs upon the limits of your miſcellany, and remain,

Yours, &c.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

GIVE me leave to requeſt, through the medium of your Magazine, ſome or one of thoſe *who can*, to publiſh, by ſubſcription, or otherwiſe, an engraving of the Hon. Thomas Erſkine; thereby giving thoſe an opportunity of ſitting under his auſpicious repreſentation, who revere his profeſſional character and abilities, his humane diſpoſition and goodneſs of heart, and his diſintereſtedneſs, and you will oblige, Sir,

Your conſtant Reader,
IMIC.

*Colcheſter, Aug. 6, 1801.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *from* COPENHAGEN *to* HAMBURG, *&c.*

*(Continued from Page 24.)*

NYEBORG is an ancient town, ſituated on a bay where none but ſmall veſſels can enter, as the depth of water is not great. It is about three miles from the point of the promontory which extends itſelf into the Great Belt. It has been, what was called in former times, well fortified; but the fortifications, as well as the caſtle, are at preſent in a ſtate of dilapidation; and a palace, which was formerly the reſidence of the Kings of Denmark, is now alſo in ruins. In 1659, a victory was obtained over the Swedes under the guns of the caſtle. This town, like many others in Zealand and Fünen, is falling faſt to decay: it has but little commerce, and perhaps it would have none, if it were not that the revenue is collected here from the veſſels which pay toll as they paſs through the Great Belt. We were detained at Nyebörg ſeveral hours, until the commandant thought proper to riſe, and counterſign our papers: we were much mortified by our detention, as the accommodations of the inn were very indifferent; for we could only procure a cup of bad coffee, which we found but a ſorry ſubſtitute for a breakfaſt, after travelling all night in an open boat. It would be ſuppoſed, that Nyebörg, though but a very ſmall town, contained many poor, as in two inns which we entered, we ſaw boxes fixed in a conſpicuous place in each, to receive charitable donations from travellers; ſimilar lines were written on them, which were to the following effect:—"*Les Aumones ſont agréable à Dieu.—Donnez en, ſans Diſtinction de Nation, ni de Religion.—Nous ſommes tous Frères.—Donnez à l'humanitié.*" This energetic demand we complied with, by dropping our "mite;" but we afterwards felt alarmed, when, on enquiry, we learned that a prieſt came every Saturday and unlocked the box, the contents of which he depoſited in his pocket, and we could not find that any account was rendered of its application.

The road from Nyebörg to Odenſee, the capital of Fünen, is through a flat, well-cultivated country. Indeed this iſland is ſaid to be better cultivated than Zealand: in the latter, corn-land chiefly abounds, but in Fünen there is more cattle than in Zealand, and of courſe more

ground ſet apart for meadow and paſture. Zealand is leſs populous in proportion than Fünen, which contains about 150,000 inhabitants. We arrived at Odenſee, which is ſeventeen miles from Nyeborg, in four hours, and were glad to find good accommodations at the poſt-houſe, where we ſtopped to refreſh ourſelves, and change horſes.

We ran through *Odenſee*, which is a large and populous town, and has much more appearance of trade than any we had paſſed through ſince we left Copenhagen. It lies on a river, which diſcharges itſelf into a bay in the Cattegat: its chief commerce conſiſts in a leather manufactory of army accoutrements; there are alſo ſeveral mills for grinding corn, and three or four large breweries. The beer which is brewed here is as good as any in Denmark; indeed the Daniſh ſtrong-beer is ſometimes excellent, and when bottled and kept, it is nearly equal to London porter*. It is exported to the Daniſh ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and theſe hot climates greatly improve its flavour. Odenſee has three churches, and a town-houſe, where the ſtates of the kingdom formerly met to chuſe a king, before the crown was made hereditary. In 1658, the Swedes poſſeſſed the iſland of Fünen, which they evacuated at the treaty of Roſkild. King Charles Guſtavus had his head-quarters here. There are ſeveral printing-houſes in this town, and two newſpapers are publiſhed during the week†.

The next ſtage is Aſſens, which is twenty-two miles from Odenſee. The beginning of the road of this ſtage is good, and the country is well cultivated: many gentlemen of reſpectability have country-ſeats about this part of the iſland, which have a pleaſing effect on the ſurrounding ſcenery. We had not proceeded far on this road, before we were ſurpriſed and gratified, in ſeeing the fields for ſeveral miles round us covered with poultry, particularly with geeſe, and an innumerable quantity of goſlings. About ſeven miles from Odenſee is the ſmall village of Dalem; here the roads begin to loſe their ſmoothneſs and conſiſtency, and for the laſt nine or ten miles they are very heavy. We drove into Aſſens in the evening, almoſt as weary as our horſes, which had run all the way from Odenſee.

*Aſſens* is a ſmall town lying on the Little Belt, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. We ordered our boat, and immediately as we had drank our coffee, we ſtepped into it, and in two hours landed on the continent, in the province of South Jutland, or duchy of Sleſwick, at a ſmall place called Aaresünd, the diſtance of which from Aſſens is ten miles.

We found it would be difficult to procure poſt-horſes this evening, and therefore, at the ſolicitation of our landlord, we took up our lodging here for the night; he promiſed that our ſupper and accommodations ſhould repay us for our time, and he was as good as his word. We afterwards learned, that it was cuſtomary for the boats to go up to Haderſleben; but it being night, our boatmen wiſhing to ſave themſelves trouble, landed us here, not perhaps without the concurrence of our inn-keeper.

We had now taken our leave of the Daniſh iſlands, and we found that Daniſh money would no longer paſs current, except at this place, which has a direct communication with Fünen: we were prepared for this, and had accordingly ſupplied ourſelves at Copenhagen with dollars, called Sleſwick and Holſteïn ſpecie-dollars; a ſilver-coin, with much alloy, which paſſes for about 4s. 6d. ſterling. This coin has a general circulation all over Sleſwick and Holſteïn, even including Hamburg itſelf. The ſpecie dollar is divided into halves, quarters, &c. On the journey from Copenhagen to this place, the regular charge for a waggon and two horſes is three marks, eight ſkillings Daniſh currency (i. e. 2s. 4d. ſterling), per Daniſh mile: for the paſſage of the Great Belt, we paid ſix rix-dollars, four marks (i. e. 26s. 8d. ſterling); and for the paſſage of the Little Belt two rix-dollars: making in the whole, for a journey of 144 miles, 4l. 11s. ſterling, not reckoning the expences on the road, at the inns, &c. which are in general very moderate.

*Aaresünd* is not laid down on the maps which I have ſeen of this country; it lies at the mouth of a ſmall river, and contains only about half a dozen houſes, of which the inn makes by far the moſt reſpectable appearance. The maſter of it, a very civil man, informed us he had been in England, and that he had cultivated his garden

* I ſpeak of London porter *in former times*, I do not mean to degrade the Daniſh ſtrong-beer, by a compariſon with the execrable traſh that is now (1801) retailed under the name of porter in London.

† For a good account of the Daniſh newſpapers, ſee the Monthly Magazine for April, 1800.

garden in the Engliſh ſtyle, which he wiſhed us to ſee. We found it perfectly neat, but that it had more the appearance of a Dutch or a Flemiſh garden than of an Engliſh one. Thoſe who have travelled in Holland and Flanders will know to what I allude, which I cannot illuſtrate better than by uſing the words of the poet:

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has its brother;
And half the platform juſt reflects the other."

The Daniſh gardens have generally a kind of wild fertility, and not that unnatural regularity and ſameneſs which our landlord erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be the characteriſtic of an Engliſh garden*.

Early in the morning of the 26th of April, we left Aaresünd for Haderſleben, diſtant about nine miles. On each ſide of this road, the fields are divided by fine luxuriant hedges of black-thorn, which are alſo the boundaries of the road. Theſe had to us a new and pleaſing appearance, as we had been accuſtomed for ſome time paſt to ſee clay or large ſtones uſed for theſe purpoſes, except in ſome parts of Fünen, where there are low-kept hedges. The morning was ſo fine, that we got out of our vehicle, and walked the greater part of this poſt. We had occaſion to remark, that the vegetation was much forwarder here than in England, though the latitude of the place is 55° north. In theſe countries, there is ſcarcely any ſpring or autumn; the tranſition from cold to heat is quick; there will ſometimes be a hard froſt, and a few days afterwards every thing will burſt forth into vegetation, as if from the boſom of the ſnow. In the country which we were now travelling through, the graſs was cut, and on the ground.

We arrived at Haderſleben in excellent ſpirits, prepared to enjoy a good breakfaſt, in the Daniſh meaning of the word. It is the cuſtom in theſe countries to take a cup of coffee at ſeven o'clock, and at nine or ten breakfaſt is ſerved, which conſiſts of cold ſavoury meat, dried fiſh, eggs, bread, butter, and cheeſe, with Daniſh ſtrong-beer, and French brandy, which of courſe cannot be diſpenſed with. *Haderſleben* is a ſmall pleaſant town, lying at the bottom of a hill. The moſt conſpicuous object in it is a high pillar, with the figure of a man, with a large rod in his hand, on the top; this is the whipping-poſt, and from the ſituation in which it is placed, it would ſeem as if the rod was held in *terrorem* over the heads of travellers, who cannot avoid being ſtruck with this object immediately on entering the town. While we were at breakfaſt, we heard pſalm-ſinging in the ſtreet, which we found proceeded from a prieſt in canonicals, walking before four boys (paupers); the people informed us, that this was the cuſtom morning and evening. The poſt-maſter here obliged us to take four horſes, thinking, or pretending to think, that two were not ſufficient to draw us and our baggage, though one ſtrong Engliſh or German horſe would actually have run away with the waggon (which is very light) and its contents: however, as theſe gentlemen are abſolute in their way, we were obliged to ſubmit to the impoſition for the remainder of our journey.

From Haderſleben to Apenràde is twenty miles; the country is rather flat the greater part of this poſt, but on approaching the latter town, it has a more bold and mountainous appearance than any we had yet ſeen.

*Apenràde* is ſituated on a ſmall bay, called Apenràde-fiörd; the houſes are built of a light-coloured brick, which has a ſingular neat appearance, and the ſtreets are kept very clean. Ships of 300 tons come up to this port from the Baltic, as it carries on a conſiderable trade with the iſlands in that ſea. Its exports are chiefly corn, timber, and naval ſtores. It is a pleaſant mercantile town; and the hilarity which we obſerved in the countenances of the inhabitants, beſpoke that kind of contentment which is generally produced by honeſt induſtry. Apenràde reminded me of an Engliſh ſea port town, but the compariſon was greatly in its favour; for the people here are neater and cleaner, and have more the appearance of honeſty and ſobriety than is to be ſeen in the ſame kind of towns in England, where dirt and ſqualid wretchedneſs appear in every corner, and where the lower claſs of people are certainly as debauched as they are in any part of the world*. On leaving Apenràde, we have a view of the ſea, and a ſmall promontory, covered with a fine

* The beſt garden I ſaw in Denmark was at the country-houſe of Mr. de Coninck (a merchant of great reſpectability), about fifteen miles from Copenhagen. The houſe and grounds lie upon one of the fine lakes with which Zealand abounds; the gardens are laid out with great taſte, which does credit to the hoſpitable owner of the manſion, who is a Dutchman.

* I allude to Plymouth, Plymouth-dock, Portſmouth, and latterly Yarmouth, &c.

wood,

wood, to the left: the *coup d'œil* brought to my recollection the ſouth-eaſt end of the Iſland of Fayal, one of the Azores, of which it ſtruck me as an almoſt exact reſemblance.

From Apenràde, the road, for about a mile, runs along the ſea-ſhore, when it turns off to the right into the country, which is fertile and well-cultivated. Near the road, we ſaw a ſmall church, with the ſteeple about twenty yards from it; I wiſhed to try the quickneſs of our driver, and accordingly I told him, that I ſuppoſed it had been blown off in a gale of wind, as it ſtood rather awry: to this, after taking his pipe from his mouth, and looking attentively at the church, he aſſented with a ſolemn nod. The ignorance and ſtupidity of the drivers of theſe vehicles is remarkable; we could never get a ſatisfactory anſwer to even the moſt plain queſtion: they are like that claſs of people in Ireland, and in ſome parts of England (particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk), where it is extremely difficult for travellers to get a direct anſwer to any enquiry.

The next ſtage is Flenſburg (diſtant from Apenràde twenty miles) which we reached in the evening. It is nearly ſurrounded with mountains on the land ſide, and lies on a gulph which runs up from the Baltic, and is a good harbour for ſmall veſſels, being completely ſheltered from the wind. The town is well built, containing many ſubſtantial houſes, chiefly of red brick; the principal ſtreet is broad and ſtraight, and, upon the whole, it has the appearance of having been formerly a town of ſome conſequence, but it has now nothing remarkable or worthy the attention of a traveller. We ſlept here, and in the morning proceeded on our journey.

From Flenſburg to Sleſwick is twenty-two miles: the roads are in general ſandy and very heavy, and gave us a *preſentiment* of what we were to expect for nearly the remainder of our journey. The village of *Angelen* lies between theſe towns, in the diſtrict of that name, from whence came the Eaſt Angles, who, it is ſaid, gave the name to our country*. This village, as well as moſt of the villages in this country, conſiſts of a few ſtraggling houſes†, or rather barns, which make a poor appearance on the outſide, but are in general very comfortable and cleanly within.

We arrived at Sleſwick about noon; but were previouſly obliged to go through the degrading ceremony (which fortunately but ſeldom occurs in this country) of being examined by the guard at the Caſtle of Gottorp. This was the firſt place at which we had been interrogated by a centinel, who, ſeeing us in an extra poſt waggon, gave himſelf all the airs of a man of conſequence; and after making a number of enquiries, which could anſwer no other end than to ſhew his ſelf-importance, but which we were obliged to anſwer, he diſcharged us with a ſupercilious look, ſaying, in a ſurly tone (in German) "*You may paſs.*" From Gottorp to Sleſwick, the road is planted with a fine row of high trees, which have really a magnificent appearance.

*Sleſwick* (Dytch *Schleſwig*), which has the honour of giving the name to this province, is a very well built town, about a mile and a half in length, lying in a ſemi-circle on the Gulph of Sley. It is a completely ariſtocratic, German city, which we were not long in diſcovering. Old-faſhioned carriages, with tall men in tarniſhed liveries, behind them, were driving up and down the ſtreets: the inhabitants were ſtiff in their dreſs, and formal and ceremonious in their behaviour; in fact, pomp and parade appear here to take place of that induſtry and commercial independence which we had with pleaſure obſerved in the other towns of this province. The people of the inn were diſguſtingly inattentive to us becauſe we had not an equipage and the appearance of noblemen; and on this account we found it hardly poſſible to procure accommodations even for the ſhort time which we ſtaid here. In this city they boaſt that the German language is ſpoken with as great accuracy as at Vienna; but it was perhaps fortunate for them, as it might ſave their credit, that we could not criticiſe on the purity of their diction. This city has very little trade, as none but ſmall boats can come up to it, the paſſage of the Sley being long ſince choaked up with mud and ſand; before this event it was a flouriſhing and populous place. It is now chiefly inhabited by the officers of the caſtle, and the poorer claſs, i. e. the attendants

* The Britons aſked their aid againſt the Scots and Picts, in conſequence of which they came over in great numbers to this country, which now bears their name, e. g. *Angle-terre*, i. e. Angle-land, or England.

† Thoſe who have been in Holland, and remarked the villages there, are apt to be faſtidious, as perhaps none in the world can equal them for neatneſs, and, I may ſay, elegance; yet theſe have not that rural appearance which the villages in England have, but look rather like towns in miniature.

attendants on the court, and the attendants on them. It contains about 5000 inhabitants.

Proceeding on our journey, we went back to the Caſtle of Gottorp, the grounds about which are extremely well laid out; our driver, being perhaps connected with ſome of the domeſtics, wiſhed us to ſee the Caſtle; but this we declined. It is ſurrounded with a ditch, and is a large, gloomy, proud-looking manſion, which appearance well ſuits with the character of the preſent poſſeſſor—the Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, who is Governor of Sleſwick and Holſteïn, and Commander in Chief of his Daniſh Majeſty's Troops in theſe Provinces. He is, I am informed, almoſt univerſally diſliked, for his proud, overbearing deportment, and the contempt in which he holds perſons who are in inferior ſituations, particularly the lower orders of ſociety*. From Gottorp to Rendſburg is ſeventeen miles, through a country abounding with heavy ſands, where, if land-marks were not ſet up in the waſte to direct the traveller, the half-formed roads would not have enabled our driver to diſcover the route, and we might probably have wandered about for many hours. This extenſive tract is covered with ſand (except here and there a ſmall ſpot of rank graſs) for many miles; and we ſought in vain for the agreeable and enlivening proſpect of agricultural induſtry, with which we had hitherto been much delighted. At length, after a moſt diſagreeable and weariſome journey, we reached Rendſburg, and paſſed through the gates without being moleſted by the centinel, which we accounted for by its being garriſoned by Daniſh troops; indeed the commandant behaved with much attention and politeneſs, as he not only ordered the gates to be kept open two hours later than uſual to accommodate us, but on our ſending him our names, with thanks for his civility, he requeſted, if we remained in the town till the morning, that we would favour him with our company to breakfaſt.

*Rendſburg* is the frontier town in Holſteïn; it is regularly built, and its fortifications are the beſt of any in the Daniſh dominions. It lies on a canal, which runs from the Baltic. This is a work of great commercial importance, and deſerves particular notice. It commences three miles north of Kiel, and forms the preſent boundary of Holſteïn and Sleſwick. The diſtance, from its commencement to the laſt ſluice, at Rendſburg, is 27 miles; by it ſhips of 120 to 140 tons can come up to this town from the Baltic. It is intended that this canal, which was begun in 1777, ſhall extend acroſs the whole peninſula; the utility of which will be fully eſtimated by thoſe who are acquainted with the great importance of inland navigation, in facilitating mercantile intercourſe, which *ſometimes* tends to civiliſe thoſe countries through which its influence extends*. Rendſburg is a place of ſome trade, and contains about 2800 inhabitants, including the garriſon.

The direct road from hence to Hamburg, which is diſtant eighty miles, is through the towns of Neüminſter and Bramſtede; but, as buſineſs called me to Glückſtadt, we took the road to that place. We intended to proceed on to Remmels, a ſmall village about fifteen miles from Rendſburg, the ſame night, but the rain diſconcerted our plan, and we were glad to procure beds at the firſt place we reached on the road, which was a farm-houſe. We drove into the middle of the houſe, or rather barn, for ſo it appeared, as it contained the hay and corn; and, as the weather was unfavourable, was alſo occupied by the cattle and all the live ſtock which the farmer poſſeſſed. Theſe barns are very ſpacious; the rooms for domeſtic purpoſes are on each ſide. We found this to be a good ſpecimen of the farm houſes in Holſteïn: the rooms and beds were remarkably neat and clean, and the whole of the family, which conſiſted of the farmer, his wife, and ſeven or eight grown-up ſons and daughters, appeared to be honeſt, induſtrious, good-humoured, attentive to each other, and particularly ſo to ſtrangers.

*Sylveſter-row,* ROBERT STEVENS.
*Hackney.*

*(To be continued.)*

* An anecdote is told of this Prince, which, if true, is highly illuſtrative of his pride and ignorance. His daughter, who is very amiable in her manners is (as formerly mentioned) married to the Crown-prince of Denmark; previous to which event, during her reſidence at Gottorp, ſhe was kept almoſt in ſtrict confinement by her father, who never ſuffered her *to* move out, except in a carriage, as he ſaid "*the ground was not good enough for her to walk upon.*" This would hardly be believed but by thoſe who are acquainted with the characters of petty German princes. The ludicrous ſtory of "*the Old Grey Aſs,*" as lately related (July, 1801) in the London newſpapers, is particularly applicable.

* I am ſorry to obſerve, that daily obſervation teaches us that this is not *always* the caſe.

To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS in the obſervations which I wiſh to offer on ſome of Mr. Horne Tooke's etymologies, I have not the leaſt deſign of controverting the general principles of his excellent ſyſtem, for which I entertain as warm a reſpect as the moſt obſequious of his diſciples; there is no occaſion for me to preface them with explanations or apologies. Whatever improvements or whatever corrections may be made in the detail of the Diverſions of Purley, the entire and undiſputed merit muſt for ever remain with its author, of having alone conferred that importance on the ſcience of etymology, from which all future diſcoveries muſt derive their value.

I proceed to ſtate a few miſcellaneous remarks on ſome points of his work, which I conceive to ſtand moſt in need of further inveſtigation.

BY.—Mr. Tooke calls this prepoſition the imperative of *been*, to be; and explains its uſe in moſt caſes by the ellipſis of ſome ſuch word as *cauſe*, *inſtrument*, &c. That ſuch an explanation can be worthy of the author of Επεα πτεροεντα I am unable to reconcile with the following conſiderations.

1. The ſuppoſition of ſuch an ellipſis is itſelf entirely gratuitous. Mr. Tooke does not, and, I will venture to ſay, cannot, give a ſingle inſtance of *by*, in its ſenſe of inſtrumentality, having been ever expreſſed by a compound of the verb *be* with ſuch a word as he imagines.

2. The fundamental principle of the Diverſions of Purley is, that the ſignification of every particle is to be ſought in the diſtinct meaning which originally belonged to it, as either a noun or a verb. And it is implied in every ſtep of this ſyſtem that, for any verb or noun to be qualified to exerciſe the functions of a prepoſition, it muſt have a meaning expreſſive not of abſtract but of ſome ſpecific exiſtence or action. To refer the prepoſition *by* to ſuch a word as *been* is to call it a word of no meaning. To refer its meaning to a word formerly aſſociated with *been*, but of which no remnant now remains, appears to me little better. The ſuppoſition is without the leaſt authority of fact, and the allowance of it muſt be at the expence of the moſt important principles of Mr. Tooke's ſyſtem. It muſt be to ſuppoſe that of ſuch two words by which the meaning of *by* was originally expreſſed, the only one which could denote any ſpecific relation has been dropped and forgotten, and nothing retained but a word which can have no title to rank as a prepoſition, but among thoſe *unmeaning particles* for which Mr. Tooke ſo juſtly ridicules the author of Hermes. But,

3. Mr. Tooke has miſrepreſented the meaning of *by* in his attempts to trace it to its primitive form. The expreſſions of agency and inſtrumentality to which it is now principally appropriated, and which he chiefly labours to illuſtrate, were entirely foreign to its original ſignification. The Anglo-Saxons employed for the former of theſe ꝑpom and of; for the latter þuph and miꝺ (middle, thence denoting by *means* of): and it was only along with the diſuſe of miꝺ that *by* became inveſted with ſo great a ſhare of the offices which it at preſent holds. The Germans, who retain their *mit*, ſtill confine their *bey* within the bounds of its original import. To "ſupport himſelf *by* labour," is, "ſich nähren *mit* ſeiner arbeit." The original import of *be* or *bi* chiefly comprehended thoſe of the latin, *ſecundum*, *juxta*, *verſus*.

4. Mr. Tooke ſeems to conſider his etymology of *by* ſupported by the frequent correſpondence of its meaning with that of the prepoſition *with*; to which, when ſo uſed, he aſſigns a ſimilar derivation, viz. from pẏþþan, to be. In anſwer to this, I ſhall only obſerve that this confuſion in the uſe of *with* and *by* never occurred in the Anglo-Saxon—that it took place only in conſequence of theſe two ſharing between them the functions of miꝺ—that Mr. Tooke's introduction of pẏþþan to explain the ſignification of *with* appears, as I ſhall further notice hereafter, without either uſe or foundation, and is morover liable to the ſame general objection I have already urged againſt his derivation of *by*. To this ſame objection I ſhall have further occaſion to recur. In the meantime, let any one take any of Mr. Tooke's examples of the uſe of *by* or of *with*, where he profeſſes to explain them by ſubſtituting the ſimple imperative *be*, and ſay whether ſuch explanation conveys to him a ſingle idea of their uſe.

It may be thought that I ſhould not have thus contraverted Mr. Tooke's etymology of *by*, without having one of my own to offer in its room.

I may truly ſay, however, that the defects of the one had ſtruck me long before I thought of their removal by the other. And though this, which I offer merely

as

as a conjecture, ſhould be rejected, the objections to Mr. Tooke's etymology will ſtill remain.

I have already mentioned the Latin prepoſitions which expreſs the meaning of *be* or *bi* in the original Anglo Saxon. In a more general way it may be ſaid always to ſpecify *direction*. And to this ſenſe the following inſtances (from the Saxon Chronicle), which may ſerve to illuſtrate its ordinary employment, are eaſily referred. Unꝼpiþ ſcipa læȝen *be* Veſtan, hoſtile ſhips lay *towards* the weſt; þa ſcipu ꝼopan *be* ſuþan eaſt, the ſhips went ſouth-eaſt; ſume men ſædon *be* Hapolde, ſome men ſaid by *(reſpecting)* Harold; ealla þa þinȝ *be* Lodeſ mynſtpan, þa pæpon ȝeſett *be* Vihtȝapeſ dæȝe, all thoſe things *reſpecting* God's churches, that were appointed *in* the days of W.; *be* hiſ bpoðpa pæd, *according to* his brother's advice. I think it probable that it derives this ſignification from the verb beȝan, biȝan, buȝan, Goth. ΚΝΓΛΝ to bow

1. By uſing the intranſitive verb *turn or incline* in the above paſſages we obtain a very ſatisfactory interpretation of the meaning of *be*. And it is in this ſenſe that the Anglo-Saxon verb was employed: him to beah Mælcolm, Malcolm turned to him (Chron. An. 1031); Eaðȝap—beah þa ſpam him, Edgar turned from him (An. 1085) Lpiſtina beah into mynſtpe (Do.), Chriſtina turned into (entered) the monaſtery.

2. The Latin prepoſitions *ſecus*, *ſecundum*, from *ſequor*, and *verſus*, from *verto*, by which the import of *be* is moſt nearly expreſſed, ſupport ſuch an etymology, eſpecially the latter, by the analogy of their own.

3. The original orthography of this prepoſition ſeems to have been biȝ, which would correſpond with the imperative of biȝan.—Our old noun *bye*, I may remark, ſignifying a turning, digreſſion, (by-the-*bye*, *bye-road*, &c.) is a derivative of the ſame origin.

To follow up this derivation of *be* through the very numerous train of its combinations, eſpecially with verbs, would require more dilatation than can here be allowed; and, inasmuch as regards the examination of Mr. Tooke's etymology, is perfectly unneceſſary. There is only one compound of *be* therefore which I ſhall here notice.

The uſual derivation of the word *becauſe* is thought ſo obvious that it may be deemed captious to call it in queſtion. What I have already ſaid, however, may explain on what grounds I would ſubſtitute the word *by*, as above interpreted, for the verb *be* in the reſolution of this as of other ſimilar compounds. I have ſelected this in particular for the ſake of offering a remark on the latter member of the word.

The etymology of *cauſe* has puzzled philologiſts as much as its ſignification has exerciſed metaphyſicians: and probably both would have derived advantage from purſuing their inveſtigations in concert. Even without the aſſiſtance of Hume, however, the analogies of common language might, one would imagine, have ſuggeſted a much more plauſible etymology of the word than any hitherto offered. There can be little doubt, I think, that it is originally the ſame with *caſe*, and has a ſimilar origin as well as import with the word *occaſion*, viz. from the Latin *cado*. The word *caſe* denotes the *be-falling*, the connected occurence of events: and let the ſcholaſtic metaphyſician tell us what more he can underſtand by *cauſe*. This explanation might be illuſtrated by obſerving the analogous origin of the words *reaſon*, *account*, &c.: but I ſhall only add that the identity of *caſe* and *cauſe*, is exemplified as matter of fact both in the French *cauſe*, which is frequently employed to expreſs the former as well as the latter, and in our Engliſh law-courts, where the word *cauſe* is daily uſed in the acceptation which in common diſcourſe we appropriate to *caſe*.

*July* 11, 1801.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACCOUNT *of* PORTSMOUTH.

*(Continued from p.* 402 *of Vol.* 11.)

IN getting behind my ſpectacles to reſume my account of Portſmouth, I fear that I have fallen into a ſort of reverie on the ſubject.

With all the improvements Portſmouth has recently undergone, and notwithſtanding its increaſed population, the various advantages that have accrued to it, and the progreſs it has made in refinement, it ſeems to me, that, if theſe things are properly appreciated, the place has much leſs reaſon to pique itſelf on acquirements than one is generally apt to ſuppoſe.

It is true that both Portſmouth and Portſea are better paved than formerly: they are no longer disfigured by obtruding ſigns, ſhew-boards, and barbers'-poles; and many other obſtructions equally unſightly and improper have been removed. Our ſtreets have, in many parts, been widened: ſharp and aukward corners have

rounded off: crooked lanes and alleys have been made ſtraight: many other nuiſances and annoyances have been done away: and our ambling nymphs may now fairly venture abroad without the antiquated lumber of pattens and clogs. And it is a fact, that this is chiefly owing, in Portſea, to the indefatigable induſtry and unbending perſeverance of one individual. As to commerce, our caſe is certainly mended. As numbers have ſwoln our population, our trade has increaſed beyond all bounds, and we have made rapid ſtrides towards eſtabliſhing our name as a great commercial people. We have ſeveral merchants who may now rank as importers, if not as exporters; and we have already a manufactory for pipes, and another, very near a-kin to it, and of equal moment, for herb-tobacco. Beſides this, we dreſs more *à-la-mode*: the faſhions are not much above a month travelling down to us from the weſt end of the Town, and even ſome of our tradesfolk and the very rear ranks of our publicans make no ſmall figure. They ſport their horſes and equipages; and of theſe Portſmouth-point has its ſhare; and on the ſkirts of the town they boaſt their fine gravel-walk, gardens, and variegated parterres. Here they have their chateaus, their villas, and bowers, and in theſe they diſplay more than Attic taſte and Arcadian ſimplicity. The ornaments they have laviſhed on them are of the chaſteſt order; vaſes, golden balls, lions' heads, Venuses, dolphins, and floating banners, are highly appropriate and emblematical; and their *fêtes-champêtres* on fine-weather Sundays, their principal *dies feſtæ*, are truly paſtoral and amuſing. But to turn to more general objects—our theatre, which is an improved one, and not ſmall, is fitted up decently. The performers do not complain of playing to empty benches. Modeſty and immodeſty have for ſome time been diſtributed ſeparately into upper and lower boxes. The riotous ſons of Neptune and of Mars are at length overawed by the ſtrengthened and uplifted arm of civil authority. We have the new pieces played to us as ſoon as the managers find it neceſſary to their intereſt. And our company is not without *ſome* performers of dramatic merit. We have balls and aſſemblies of the firſt order, notified at our corners, in crown-folios, at ſo cheap a rate as "2s. 6d. tea included." We have concerts, without much inclination for them, and now and then a ſumptuous Jew's wedding. We make dull viſits, play at cards to keep ourſelves awake, and have a few jovial dinner-parties. We have elections and ſwearings-in of mayors, chooſings of parliament-men, ſeſſions, grand juries, clubs, charities, and armed aſſociations of *royaliſts*, *loyaliſts*, and *loyal-independents*, and obſerve great anniverſaries, and conſequently have ſome feaſting. We have ſeveral general evening rendezvous, where we take our pipes and our porter, liſten to our oracles of inſtruction, regularly diſſect the news of the day, and get our cues for the next; and a few of us paſs our ſummer-afternoons very innocently and playfully at the bowling-green. We fill our fifteen or ſixteen churches on Sundays pretty fairly, and keep the Sabbath otherwiſe as ſtrict as the fourth commandment can be legally enforced upon us: Our play-folk are conſtrained to keep good hours: nine-pins, ſkittle-alleys, and whirligigs, have been lately proſcribed: *hops* are denounced as contraband, the language of our ſtreets muſt bear judicial criticiſm: diſorderly vagabonds muſt fly to covert: and the wild excurſions of our Jack-tars, on their jaded hacks, and with their drunken doxies and fidlers, on the wrecks of foundered coaches, are, to the great triumph of decency, no longer permiſſible. This is certainly conſoling. It is equally true, that, though we have made conceſſions, we are yet unſold to the Mammon of unrighteouſneſs—that our borough is repreſented in the Senate by the Cicero of the age, and Lord Hugh Seymour—that we have ſome goodly preachers and worthy paſtors who labour to inſtruct us—that many of us, *incog.* have a *penchant* for the *belles-lettres*—that the Purſuits of Literature is a puny, though a malicious libel againſt our charter, and our incorporated wiſdom—that ſome of our citizens have arrived at great and enviable civic and military honours—that by conſpicuous loyalty and meritorious conduct others have been elevated to the rank and dignity of high ſheriffs of the county—and, to crown the whole, that more than once (twice, or thrice, ſince my remembrance) the King and Royal Family have deigned, for days together, to honour us with their reſidence within this their loyal and *independent* burgh! Yet, Mr. Editor, methinks, after all, we are not one jot the better off than we were formerly. Though many of our boaſted improvements have been made by virtue of Acts of Parliament, and various annoyances have been put an end to under the ſame high authority, I do not know that we live longer on account of it. Death certainly viſits us at the ſame period as heretofore. His

ravages

ravages are not leſs frequent or conſiderable. Our old church yards almoſt yearn from reflection, and our gardens have been curtailed of their fair proportion to make more room for the dead. Diſeaſe and the doctors are ſtill in co-partnerſhip. The trade of phyſic flouriſhes *ſupremely*; and phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, and quacks, are in abundance. Beſides this, our poor-houſes are crammed and grown larger. Our brothel-houſes are become numerous; and our alehouſes, and gin-ſhops, and pawn-ſhops, now almoſt defy calculation. Lawyers have multiplied upon us exceedingly. Malefactors are more numerous. We have greater need of conſtables and bumbailiffs. Our county ſeſſions and aſſizes are chiefly occupied by our ſuits and litigations, and the miſdeeds done amongſt us. Our town-ſeſſions are intolerably long.—Our county-gaol has been rebuilt on an enlarged plan, partly, I ſuppoſe, on account of our ſupplies to it; and our borough-gaol has for ſome time paſt been voted inſufficient to accommodate the number of its tenants; and, upon the whole, Mr. Editor, I verily believe, there is more irreligion, more feuds, and political animoſities, and conſequently leſs urbanity, to be found amongſt us.

From what I have heard of the ſtate of the place about a century ago, and of the character of many of its then inhabitants, and of the manners of thoſe times, it really appears to me that we are a much-altered people. From the relations that have been given to me of thoſe days of yore, and from what I have ſeen of their manners in the laſt ſtage of their declenſion, I am become as much enamoured of them as the Abbé de Marolles was of the golden days of his youth, under Henry IV. of France; and in recollecting the beautiful manner in which the Abbé deſcribes them, I cannot avoid the influence of his ſentiments on my own as to the days of our good anceſtors. I will not pretend that his delightful picture is ſuited to their more recent times; yet the tone of its colouring accords with my preſent temper on the ſubject, and there may be ſome parts that may bear an analogy to the period I have mentioned. Be that as it may, I cannot help thinking that we are neither ſo happy nor contented as we were formerly. If our manners are not of ſo rude a caſt as they were, they are more factitious. Our morals, from being once ſound and ſturdy, are become lax and flimſy. There is not the ſame ſtrength of character about us as heretofore, nor ſo much of originality in our compoſition, nor, with all the advances we have made in this age of reaſon and refinement, am I able to diſcover that we poſſeſs a larger ſtock of ſterling ſenſe than exiſted in the days of our predeceſſors and progenitors, when there was no boaſt or parade of learning or acquirements. But this, perhaps, is not the greateſt evil. The faſhionable vices of the day have laid hold of us. Our young men are rakes or *petit-maitres*, and our females do little elſe than dreſs, flirt about, club round the card-table, and read novels. Our high ſtreet, our walls, and our parades, are infeſted by courtezans. Six days out of ſeven are inſufficient to prepare the engines of human deſtruction. Sunday is no day of reſt in our naval arſenal. Its ſanctity is broken up by martial ſounds and military arrangements. Thus a day, peculiarly dedicated to a God of Peace, is groſsly violated; its ſerenity is diſturbed by tumultuous amuſements, and the ſobriety and decorum that ought, at leaſt, to characteriſe it, are deſtroyed by vulgar and unſeaſonable revelries. I wiſh I could ſuppoſe that theſe obſervations, and ſeveral others here made, were peculiar to the place I have been deſcribing; but I fear they are equally applicable to other towns, where there may be leſs to approve, and more to condemn, than at Portſmouth. Notwithſtanding all the imperfections that belong to it, I have yet to ſpeak of it in ſeveral points that will by no means diſcredit it; but as I have already reached my limits, I muſt ſatisfy myſelf with requeſting the indulgence of continuing my account to a concluſion, in your next Number.

*Portſmouth,* W. N.
*July* 4, 1801.

*(To be continued.)*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHALL be greatly obliged to you for inſerting in your valuable Magazine, and to any of your Correſpondents for anſwering the following queries.

I am Sir,
A CONSTANT READER.

*Cornwall, July* 13, 1801.

Is the forfeit of ten pounds, which the law of the 8th and 9th W. orders to be levied for refuſing to take a pariſh apprentice, to be conſidered as a fine for refuſing to take only at that time, or as a legal pecuniary compenſation for not providing for it?

In the former caſe, it is apprehended the pariſh has a right to put another appren-

tice on ſuch perſon, as ſoon as the fine is levied; but in the latter, it is thought ſuch perſon cannot be required to take another till it comes regularly to his turn; i. e. till all perſons liable to take, have been ſupplied with one.

It is thought the letter of the law will admit of either; if ſo, does not the conſideration of the *equity* of allowing a *pecuniary compenſation* in ſuch caſe, and the *extent* of the penalty, determine in favor of the latter?

If a pariſh has been in the cuſtom, for time immemorial, of taking ten pounds as a compenſation for refuſing to take an apprentice, can it, conſiſtently with juſtice, though agreeably to the civil law, adopt a different mode, by immediately putting another apprentice in the caſe where the penalty had been levied?

It may not be amiſs to remark that the perſon on whom ſuch an apprentice is put, is a real ſufferer by the former proceedings of the pariſh, as it thereby falls to his lot to take an apprentice much ſooner than it otherwiſe would have done; and hence it ſeems but reaſonable that the pariſh ſhould in honor allow ſuch a perſon all the relief in its power.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A READER of your Magazine from its earlieſt publication, preſumes to hope for information from ſome of the numerous correſpondents of your juſtly celebrated Miſcellany.

A few years ago, I was preſented to a crown living under 50l. per ann. Upon it was a ſmall parſonage in a moſt ſhattered condition, and ſome glebe land in a very neglected ſtate. The late incumbent left no repreſentatives from whom I could demand dilapidations. I have expended near two years income in clearing the glebe, repairing a barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, and fitting up the only room that could by any means be made habitable in the parſonage; in the ruins of which I am in imminent peril of being buried every time I occupy it. By the act which impowers me to raiſe money for rebuilding the parſonage, I am directed to procure leave from the patron. To whom, and in what manner will it be moſt adviſeable to apply for ſuch leave? The Governors or Directors of Queen Anne's Bounty are alſo empowered to lend 100l. free of intereſt for repairs on ſuch ſmall livings. In what manner, to whom, or through whom, is this application to be made, with moſt probability of ſucceſs? Survey, eſtimates, certificate, plan, elevation, &c. are all prepared as the act directs, and the concurrence of my Dioceſan can readily be procured.

Clear, explicit anſwers to theſe queſtions, and any other directions which may tend to forward or facilitate this buſineſs, may be of eſſential ſervice to others, as well as Your humble Servant,

A WELCH PARSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE lived a conſiderable time in the city of Cork, and have long ſtudied the manners of its inhabitants: but to make uſe of an expreſſion of Mr. Burke's, they exhibit "ſo variegated a piece of Moſaic," that I believe it will be a difficult taſk to delineate their portrait.

One hundred thouſand ſouls conſtitute, very nearly, the population of this city, which is built without any attention to order or regularity, ſome of the beſt edifices in it being often contiguous to the meaneſt hovels, and a row of well-built houſes ſucceeded by ſalting-ſheds and merchants' cellars. As commerce is the principal ſupport of Cork, this laſt inconvenience cannot be done away without material injury to the trade of the place. The merchants form the richeſt and moſt powerful claſs of men here; they are generally engaged either in the Weſt India and Liſbon trades, or in ſupplying government with proviſions for the navy and army. In their manners they much reſemble thoſe of Hamburg: they have the ſame taſte for expence and waſteful profuſion, the ſame love of ſociety, the ſame paſſion for ſhew; nay, the ſame rapid ſucceſſion of riches and poverty may be obſerved here as in the above-mentioned place; and in ſome meaſure ariſes from the neglect of convoys and inſuring, which, although fatal to ſome conſiderable houſes, has given immediate affluence to others.

The Corkonians, as I remarked before, love ſociety. Dinner-parties take place every day. Their entertainments are in the firſt ſtyle of expenſive elegance; and owing to the intimate connection they have with Portugal, and the lowneſs of the duties, their wines are always excellent. The ladies remain in company after dinner longer than they are accuſtomed to do in this country; and then they take leave of the gentlemen, whom they ſee no more for the day: for the pleaſures of the bottle are here conſidered in higher eſtimation than the converſation of the fair ſex. However

However, cards make the latter ſome amends for the abſence of the men, and the miſtreſs of the houſe always takes care to provide a female party above ſtairs when her huſband is engaged below. Whiſt is the principal game played, though of late caſino has had ſome influence. Large ſums are not often loſt, for they moſtly play low, and but very ſeldom. Dancing is the next principal amuſement; and I muſt ſay, that the ladies of Cork dance gracefully and well: they are in general handſome and accompliſhed, for female education is, in ſome particulars, carefully attended to, and you find few who are not informed in the modern polite languages, and ſkilled in the ſcience of muſic. But morality and philoſophy are neglected. Early freedom and gaiety are the characteriſtics of the women; they are open and unſuſpicious: a ſtranger, if any way reſpectable, finds himſelf agreeably ſurpriſed at being intimately acquainted with thoſe whom he has only known a few days. This good fortune invariably attends gentlemen who wear red coats.

The ſhopkeepers and tradeſpeople who form the middling order are a well informed induſtrious ſet of men; generous, ſpirited and brave—for they are all ſoldiers, and on many occaſions, during the late troubles, ſignalized themſelves for loyalty and cool intrepidity: like moſt of their countrymen, they love the bottle, and indulge themſelves in the delirium of happineſs which it beſtows after the hour of buſineſs, that is, after five o'clock, for nothing is tranſacted poſterior to this hour; and as they do not dine until it arrives, this indulgence is the more excuſeable. Beggars are here innumerable, though there are ſeveral charitable inſtitutions; but (as in other places) by having too many officers and overſeers, and too many good regulations, it happens that theſe inſtitutions are not regulated at all; and the moſt diſguſting objects of human miſery are ſuffered to implore charity in every ſtreet. You often meet a young man in rags, with a few books in his ſatchel thrown over his ſhoulder, and a pen in his hat, who aſks charity, for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies. This is a deſcription of mendicant no where elſe, I believe, to be met with, but which, in Ireland, is common; and I underſtand that ſeveral of the lights of the Romiſh Church have originated from hence.

It was not until very lately that lunatics were conſidered as being worthy of the public care; they were permitted to wander about the city, to the terror of the weak, and to the horror of the humane. But by the advice and authority of the preſent Sir S. Rowland (then Mayor), a receptacle for them was built, and they are now properly confined and attended to.

It is during the aſſizes, which are held twice a-year, that Cork appears in all its ſplendour. Then the country is deſerted, and all the people of conſequence in the neighbourhood haſten to town, for the purpoſe of diſplaying their equipages, and partaking of the theatrical ſpectacles exhibited. The theatre, ſituated in George-ſtreet, is ſomething larger than that in the Hay-market (London). It is handſomely decorated; the internal part forms a ſemicircle. The ſecond tier of boxes are denominated *lattices* (I do not know for what reaſon); the third, pigeon-holes.—Theſe laſt places are the reſort of the Cyprian corps—compoſed of the moſt horrid and the uglieſt wretches that ever offered their perſons for ſale.

Every one in Cork pretends to taſte in theatricals, and you ſometimes do meet with people of judgment in theſe matters; but the general pretenſion ill accords with the facts of empty bottles being flung at Madam Mara on her firſt appearance, and of Miſs Farren being pelted with apples at her own benefit; whilſt any of the London performers remain, the play-houſe is crowded, but as ſoon as they withdraw, it is univerſally deſerted. Aſtley very lately opened a theatre here for his exhibition, but he is not ſupported, and will very ſhortly be obliged to give it up.

At this period (the aſſizes) the public ball-rooms are open, and filled twice a week with dancers and card-players. But etiquette is ſo much regarded, that merchants, merchants' wives, and people of independent property, are only admitted. I have known many inſtances when the diſapprobation of the company obliged ſeveral reſpectable ſhopkeepers to quit the room, who wiſhed to break through the barrier that pride had raiſed between them and pleaſure. For although wholeſale dealing is the moſt honourable profeſſion in this city, yet the retail buſineſs is thought to attach vulgarity to the conductors of it. It is for this reaſon, alſo, that the lower boxes at the theatre are ſet apart for the ſame haughty claſs.

A broad ſtreet, paved with ſmall ſharp ſtones (no flagged way), forms the faſhionable promenade of Cork; every evening when the weather permits, this is crowded with young and old, handſome and ugly, of all deſcriptions. Here the buſineſſes of love, of ſcandal, and of trade, are tranſ-

acted

acted—here compliments are paid and returned, invitations given and received, and all the little *et cetera* of faſhion performed. As I have mentioned ſcandal, I cannot help obſerving, that, owing to the great number of maidens who have felt the pangs of ſlighted love, and have been "unbroken in upon by kiſſes," this vice is too common, and often uſurps the place of attic ſalt at their *converſations*. And few are found charitable enough to correct its venom, and turn its ſhaft from innocence and beauty; which, fragile in their natures, ſoon feel its fatal effects.

The fine arts are here in a moſt deplorable ſituation. There is one miniature-painter, who gives ſomething like a human head for a guinea; and although ſeveral artiſts of merit have attempted to ſettle in this city, yet the want of being ſupported, the neceſſary conſequence of want of taſte, obliged them to fly to more genial climes.

Five ſtatues (I recollect no more) ornament Cork—one of William the Third, in the Manſion-houſe, of lead, on a wooden pedeſtal, painted in colours to reſemble life—An equeſtrian one of his late Majeſty, on the Grand Parade, alſo of lead, emphatically denominated, King George on Horſeback—A moſt famous repreſentation of that celebrated patriot, Alderman Lawton (who kept the city very clean) in his robes, adorns the Exchange. The upper part of this laſt elegant building, when I was in Cork, was painted yellow, the lower part black.

In the church of St. Nicholas is a very fine monument, by Bacon, erected in memory of the late Lord Tracton, which was refuſed admittance into the Cathedral by the Dean, leſt it ſhould revive Popiſh ideas; and behind the Court-houſe is a headleſs figure of James the Second, which loyalty once erected, and which loyalty, ever varying, pulled down again.

Although the fine arts are thus neglected, yet Cork has produced ſome artiſts who honour their profeſſion—For inſtance, Mr. Barry, late profeſſor of painting at the Royal Academy, whoſe pictures in the Adelphi immortaliſe his name, as they ſtigmatiſe the Society for which they were painted: Mr. Burk, one of the moſt elegant and correct drawers we have at preſent, and who, in my opinion, is the only modern painter who ſeems to poſſeſs clear notions of the beautiful ideal. The late Mr. Butt, the Claude of Ireland, was alſo a native of this place, as is the preſent Mr. Grogan, excellent in depicting ſcenes in low life. I have ſeen ſeveral of his pictures no way inferior to the productions of *Hemſkirk*.

Poetry is much indebted to the late learned Dr. de la Cour, of this place, whoſe Proſpect of Poetry is admirable. This gentleman had the honour of his works ſo much at heart, that having two of his lines parodied, he became inſane, and continued ſo till his death.

The lines were parodied thus:—

The northern blaſt envelopes the ſchologue,
And whiſtles through his leathern malevogue.

Your's, &c.
A. C. B.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## *Account of* RAVENSTONEDALE, *in* WESTMORLAND.

*(Concluded from page 31 of our laſt.)*

THE church, though ſmall, and not ſufficiently capacious for containing a greater number than ſix hundred people, is nevertheleſs a very neat and beautiful ſtructure, fully adequate to the population of the place, and capable of receiving a much larger congregation than almoſt ever aſſembles here for divine worſhip. This church was rebuilt in 1744, is very light, and admits a good circulation of air. The chancel meaſures four paces in length, and two and one-half in breadth. The whole length of the nave is thirteen paces, and its width eight. There are eight windows to the ſouth, eight to the north, and two to the eaſt. There is only one aiſle, which is ſeven feet wide. The pulpit is erected againſt the north ſide of the church, and exactly at the half length of the nave. The ſeats are made of oak, and riſe regularly and beautifully one above another. At the weſt end of the church is a gallery. The ſteeple is in the form of a ſquare tower, and has three bells. It is ſaid, that the church here was formerly dedicated to St. Oſwald. Although a pariſh church, it is only a perpetual curacy; and is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonſdale as lord of the manor. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Bowneſs. The ſtipend appertaining to the curate, and ariſing from the ancient ſalary paid out of the rectory, from lands given to the church or purchaſed with money left for that purpoſe, and from certain ſums bequeathed to it as annuities, was eſtimated by Dr. Burn, in 1777, at 35l. per ann. Since that time, two augmentations, of 400l. each, have been obtained from queen Ann's and a private bounty in London, and lands purchaſed therewith; inſomuch

that

that the yearly value of the curacy muſt at this time be upwards of 70l. The dwelling-houſe belonging to the curate, which is but a ſmall edifice, was built in 1781.

Here is alſo a handſome meeting-houſe for diſſenters of calviniſtic principles. And it is not more than juſtice to obſerve, that this meeting-houſe is pretty well attended, that the people in gèneral who frequent it, are ſtudious reſpecting the doctrines of religion, and that the miniſter is a zealous and laborious preacher. The miniſter has lately eſtabliſhed a ſunday ſchool for the education of youth in the principles of chriſtianity, at which fifty or ſixty ſcholars frequently attend; and he regularly ſuperintends their inſtruction during the intervals of preaching. The revenue of this meeting-houſe is ſomething more than 40l. per ann. a ſum certainly inadequate to the maintenance of a clergyman's family, and which, eſpecially during the preſent exorbitant prices of the neceſſaries of life, it is the indiſpenſable duty of the congregation properly to conſider.

The grammar-ſchool at Ravenſtonedale was founded and endowed about the year 1688; and in 1758, a very good new ſchool-houſe was built; adjoining to which a dwelling-houſe for the maſter was alſo erected. Board and education being here reaſonable, and, as yet, not exceeding together eighteen guineas a year, there are at preſent ſeveral boys from other counties, who lodge in the village, and are inſtructed at this ſchool in the different branches of literature. The boys belonging to the pariſh, who learn the Latin and Greek languages, are in conſideration of the ſtipend of the ſchool, which at this time amounts to nearly 35l. per ann. taught free of expence, but for inſtruction in any other department they pay accordingly. This ſchool might have been of much more value than at preſent, and its revenue would ſcarcely (if at all) have been leſs than that of any other ſeminary in the county, had not the truſtees imprudently, and perhaps illegally, converted two eſtates, purchaſed with the bequeſts of the founders, into rent-charges or annuities. This was done almoſt a century ago. One of the eſtates is now worth 70l. a year, or upwards; whereas the annuity is only 6l. and the other rent charge is, no doubt, proportionably inadequate to the real value of the eſtate. The continual decreaſe in the value of money, and conſequently increaſe in the value of land, render all fixed ſums, in proceſs of time, very defective. It is greatly to be regretted, that no public-ſpirited individuals ſhould have attempted the recovery of theſe eſtates; ſince, beſides other illegalities attending actions of this nature, there is a ſpecial clauſe in the deed of ſettlement, that the truſtees ſhall apply the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtates to the uſe of the ſchoolmaſter, and ſhall not make any leaſe thereof for a longer term than twenty-one years*. The number of ſcholars, upon an average, is about thirty-ſix. There are very few of the inhabitants, that are natives of this pariſh, who cannot read; and the greateſt part of them are able to write, and underſtand the common rules of arithmetic; and in many inſtances, the more ſubſtantial landholders procure their children a very good education. Inſtruction is ſo cheap, that it is not placed beyond the reach of the pooreſt; and the anxiety expreſſed by the people for the inſtruction of their children, proves that they are impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the importance and utility of education, in almoſt every department and tranſaction of life: nay, they have often been known voluntarily to undergo hardſhip and fatigue, that they might procure their children uſeful and virtuous inſtruction; and many have been ſufficiently requited for ſuch care and attention by their ſons thereby riſing to affluence and eminence, and acquiring the reſpect and eſteem of mankind.

Ravenſtonedale, though divided into what are here denominated *angles*, is nevertheleſs all one conſtablewick: it provides for its poor conjointly, and has no ſubordinate or independent townſhips. The number of poor upon the roll for laſt year, amounted to 156; and the ſum expended for their relief was upwards of 500l. which, at an average, might probably be 1s. 3d. for each perſon, per week. No one received more than 4s. 6d. per week, and none had leſs than 1s. 6d. a month; and diſtribution was made according to the nature and circumſtances of the caſe. Stock to the amount of 583l. 6s. 8d. was ſometime ago purchaſed in the three per cent. conſol. annuities, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh; and the intereſt of this ſum is regularly applied to their relief. At the time of Biſhop Nicolſon's parochial viſitation in 1703, he was informed by the church-wardens of Ravenſtonedale, they had not had a beggar in the pariſh within the memory of man;

* Dr. Burn.

and

and between thirty and forty years ago, the poor-rates did not amount to 20l. per annum.

The price of labour, as perhaps in all other places, is very unequal to the preſent prices of proviſions. Men ſervants with victuals have from 6l. to 10l.; and maid ſervants from 3l. to 4l. a year. Common labourers have in ſummer 12d. and in winter 8d. a day and their victuals. Carpenters and maſons have 2s. per day, without victuals. Taylors have 1s a day, and victuals. During the hay-harveſt, which for the moſt part commences here towards the end of June or beginning of July, men have 2s. or 2s. 6d.; women 1s.; boys 1s. per day, and their victuals. Men, who hire for a month in the hay-harveſt, have from 2l. to 3l.; women, from 16s. to 1l. 7s.; boys, from 12s. to 1l. 4s.; and they are alſo allowed victuals and drink. After the hay-harveſt is finiſhed, the greateſt part of the men, women, and children betake themſelves to the knitting of worſted ſtockings for Kendal, and ſome of them will earn by this buſineſs five or ſix ſhillings a week. The number of ſtockings knit in Ravenſtonedale has been computed at upwards of one thouſand pairs per week, one week with another through the year. Oatmeal is at preſent 2s. 6d. the Wincheſter peck. Flour is 5s. 9d. a ſtone. During the laſt winter and ſpring, beef ſold at 7d.; mutton at 7d.; veal at 6d.; and pork at 8d per pound. The oatmeal is chiefly ſupplied from the market of Kirkby-ſtephen.

To the north and north-eaſt of the church is a pretty large park, the wall of which appears to have been ten feet high, or upwards; but there is no remembrance, that deer were ever kept in it: it was fenced about by Philip Lord Wharton, in the year 1660. Of the land taken for the formation of this park, tradition ſays (and we muſt alſo confeſs, there are ſome facts, which ſeem ſtrongly to favour a report of this nature), that it was the property of the inhabitants, and the then lord of the manor deprived them of it; but as a ſmall compenſation for the injury thereby ſuſtained, he allowed them to incloſe and cultivate part of the adjacent common. In this park, it is ſaid, formerly ſtood the village of Ravenſtonedale.

Anciently this pariſh had very great and extenſive privileges conferred upon it, by ſome of the popes, and the kings of this realm. Theſe privileges appear to have been granted, in conſideration of the manor and advowſon being annexed to the priory of Walton in Yorkſhire, which was of the order of Sempringham in Lincolnſhire. By theſe grants the inhabitants had not only a freedom from toll and other perſonal or pecuniary charges, but they had alſo the privilege of ſanctuary, throughout the whole of their poſſeſſions; inſomuch that the ſheriff, or any other of the king's officers, could not enter to apprehend offenders, but the criminals were to be tried before the ſteward of the manor, by a jury of the tenants, and puniſhed or acquitted according to the ſentence of that court. Exceptions were however made in caſes of life and member, when the culprits were to be tried within the manor, by commiſſioners appointed by the crown; and the priory was entitled to the goods and effects of the felons attainted. In purſuance of theſe grants and privileges, a manuſcript of Mr. Anthony Fothergill of Trannahill in this pariſh, written in the year 1645, ſets forth, that if a murderer fled to the church or ſanctuary, and tolled the holy bell (as it was called), he was free; and that if a ſtranger, who had offended, came within the precincts of the manor, he was ſafe from any purſuer. And he alſo adds, "Of our own knowledge, and within our own memory, no felon (though a murderer) was to be carried out of the pariſh for trial." And at this time, there is a place within the lord's park, in ſight of the ancient highway leading from Kirkby-ſtephen to Kendal, commonly called and known by the name of the gallows-hill, which was undoubtedly the ſpot allotted for the execution of criminals. Amercements for bloodſhed and other crimes, not felony, were frequent not very many years ago; and the juriſdiction relative to offences of this nature indiſputably ſtill exiſts, for no act of parliament hath ever aboliſhed it. But the privilege of ſanctuary, in this and all other places, was annulled in the reign of James I. and the other privileges have become extinct. The lord of the manor, however, ſtill exerciſes the juriſdiction of proving of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, which is a privilege of prior origin to any of the aforeſaid ancient grants; and the ſteward of the lord's court adminiſters the oath of office to the churchwardens of the pariſh; but in all other particulars, this place hath no peculiar exemption. All the land here is held of the lord of the manor by cuſtomary tenure; and what may be reckoned a remnant of ancient vaſſalage, the tenements cannot be broken or divided without the previous conſent of the lord.

At a place called Raſate (the word *raſe*

probably denoting a hill or riſing ground), not far from Sunbiggin tarn, are two *tumuli*, which were opened, and many human bodies found in them. It was obſerved, that the bodies were placed in ſuch a manner that all the heads extended to the ſummit of the hill, and that the hands were ſtretched over their breaſts. At Newbiggin, a village, in this pariſh, there was formerly a chapel, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to St. Helen; and at the north end of the village, is a field called chapel garth, and a ſpring known by the name of St. Helen's well. On the highway from Kirkby-ſtephen to Sedberg, and near Rawthey bridge, is a circle of large ſtones, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. Mr. Fawcett Hunter had a houſe lately, remarkable for its ſituation, which was very deſcriptive of the nature and elevation of the country. The water that fell off one ſide of this houſe, ran into a brook that joins the river Eden, which empties itſelf into the ſea below Carliſle; whilſt the water that deſcended from the other ſide of the houſe, flowed into the rivers Rawthey and Lune, which fall into the ſea below Lancaſter.

Of perſons that deſerve to be particularly mentioned, and who were once eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters, and natives of this pariſh, we may perhaps properly reckon the following. 1. Sir William Fothergill, who lived in the reign of king Henry VIII. and was ſtandard-bearer to Sir Thomas Wharton, at the famous rencounter at Sollom Moſs, where a very few Engliſh routed a Scotch army of fifteen thouſand men. 2. George Fothergill, eſq. of Tarn-houſe, who lived in the time of Charles II. and was clerk of the peace for the county of Weſtmoreland. 3. Thomas Fothergill, B. D. maſter of St. John's College in Cambridge, and founder of the grammar-ſchool in Ravenſtonedale. 4. Mr. Anthony Fothergill of Brounber, who, without any aſſiſtance from a liberal education, and by the mere force of natural endowments, was the author of ſeveral conſiderable tracts, religious and controverſial. 5. George Fothergill, D. D. late principal of St. Edmund-hall in Oxford, who favoured the public during his life with ſeveral ſermons preached before the univerſity on particular occaſions, and left behind him two volumes of ſermons for publication, which exactly pourtray the life and manners of the author. He was a perſon of the greateſt piety and virtue; and whilſt fellow of Queen's College, in the ſame univerſity, was univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt learned and eminent tutors of his time*. He died in 1760, aged fifty-four. 6. Thomas Fothergill, D. D. late provoſt of Queen's college in Oxford, prebendary of Durham, and a younger brother of the above-mentioned Dr. George Fothergill. He ſucceeded his brother as tutor in the college, and in every reſpect imitated his amiable and laudable example. He was author of ſeveral ſermons; and died in 1796, in the eighty-third year of his age. Both brothers were great benefactors to the public inſtitutions here; and their memories will be long held in reverence and eſteem.

The public roads in this pariſh, and indeed throughout the whole county, have been conſiderably improved of late years. In Ravenſtonedale three pence per pound, according to valuation, is paid annually out of all landed property, as a modus or preſcription for the making and repairing of roads; and as excellent materials are near at hand, they are not only well made, but kept in good repair. There are two large turnpikes, with ſeveral croſs roads, in the pariſh; and ſome others are at preſent under contemplation. It is to be hoped, that no prejudices ſhall operate to counteract any improvements that may be deemed neceſſary, and which, however conſidered in the mean time, muſt ultimately conduce to the comfort and the advantage of the people.

A book-ſociety was ſet on foot here, about ſeven or eight years ago; but in the ſpace of two or three years, it was found neceſſary to be diſſolved. The ſubſcription money, which was only five ſhillings per ann. was certainly very inadequate to an undertaking of this nature. But independent of this, the genius and circumſtances of the people, who from their occupation cannot be ſuppoſed greatly inclined to purſuits of a literary tendency, were perhaps the moſt ſerious difficulties, with which this inſtitution had to contend. In giving a general character of the inhabitants, however, it is only juſt to ſay, that they are a ſenſible, ſober, and induſtrious people; and though poſſeſſing a competent ſhare of the comforts and conveniences of life, they have not arrived at ſuch a ſtate of civilization and refinement, as to depart from that pleaſing ſimplicity which characterizes and adorns rural ſcenes.

In this pariſh are about 180 horſes of all deſcriptions; and 10170 ſheep upon

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*"See Public Characters of 1799 and 1800," in the life (I think) of Dr. Harrington.

the commons. In the river Lon or Lune, which has its riſe here, and in the rivulet that runs through the pariſh, are very good trouts. In a tarn alſo, at the head of the village of Ravenſtonedale, are trouts and a great number of eels. The wild quadrupeds here are foxes, otters, hares, wild cats, pole-cats, ermines and weaſels. The birds are partridges, plovers, wild ducks, teals, ſnipes, and a great number of moor game. Of migratory birds there are the cuckow, the goatſucker, the ſwift, the houſe and window ſwallow, the ſand martin or river ſwallow, the curlew, the lapwing, the tewit, and the ſandpiper. There is alſo great plenty of the rarer ſpecies of birds, as the land and water rail. the miſſel thruſh, the goldfinch and bullfinch, the willow-wren, the redſtart, the fly-catcher; with the dun, the grey, and the barn owls.

The cuckoo uſually appears here about the 20th of April, and departs about the 5th of July; the houſe and window-ſwallows about the 20th of April, and depart from the 4th to the 30th of September; the ſand-martin from the 15th to the 31ſt of March, and departs about the 1ſt. of September; the curlew and lapwing about the middle of March and depart about the middle of Auguſt; the ſwift and goatſucker arrive at the commencement of continued daylight, which is about the 9th of May, and depart at the end of it, which is about the 2d of Auguſt; the ſandpiper viſits and ſtays through the whole of the breeding ſeaſon; and the tewit is often found here in winter, when the weather is mild.

On the top of Wildboar-fell, the higheſt mountain in the pariſh, and perhaps not much inferior to any in the county, is frequently a very remarkable phenomenon, called a helm-wind, which probably nowhere exiſts in the kingdom, but in the north-eaſt part of Weſtmoreland, and on the confines of the counties of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire. A rolling cloud, for three or four days inceſſantly floats on the ſummit of this mountain, when the ſky is clear in every other part. This cloud is called by the country people the *helm*, which is ſaid to be an Anglo-Saxon word, ſignifying a covering for the head, and from whence comes the diminutive *helmet*. This helm is not diſperſed or blown away by the wind, but remains in its ſtation, although a violent and roaring hurricane iſſues with incredible fury down the ſides of the mountain, and threatens to deſtroy all before it. On a ſudden enſues a profound calm; and then again alternately the tempeſt; which ſeldom extends into the country, more than a mile or two from the foot of the mountain.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Number, publiſhed laſt month, I obſerve a detailed account of the National Debt, and a terrifying view of our Financial Situation. If I can make it appear to the writer, who has ſubſcribed himſelf M. N. that, through haſte, or inadvertence, he has fallen into any miſtake, I venture to preſume that he will hold himſelf under an obligation to me; but this is far from being my ſtrongeſt motive for requeſting you to inſert this letter in your valuable Repoſitory. I ſhall endeavour to ſupply the public with a more correct ſtatement of its preſent debt, than has appeared in any former publication. Should I fail in the undertaking, you will find me, Sir, moſt willing to acknowledge, and rectify my error.

"It is to be obſerved (ſays M. N.) that the ſtock charged upon the income-tax, and the Imperial-loan, which are properly included in Mr. Tierney's and Mr. Morgan's ſtatements, has, in this very conciſe account (Mr. Addington's) been entirely omitted." But a reference to the reſolutions ſubmitted to the Houſe of Commons, will clearly ſhew, that Mr. Tierney, as well as Mr. Addington, deducts the advances to the Emperor. Mr. Tierney ſtates (as M. N. has juſtly obſerved) "that the total amount of the public funded debt was, on the 1ſt of February, 1801, 484,365,464l. of which ſum 27,211,383l.* is on account of Ireland and the Emperor of Germany;" but what are the remaining words of the reſolution? They are, as follows—"*leaving a funded debt charged upon Great Britain of* 457,154,081l. including 56,445,000l. the intereſt of which is to be defrayed, and the capital redeemed, by the tax on income."

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| 484,365,464l. | |
| 27,211,383l. | to be deducted on account of Ireland, and the Emperor of Germany. |
| 457,154,081l. | |

* 7,502,633l. Three per cent. ſtock created by advances to the Emperor.
19,708,750l. Capital ſtock on account of Ireland.
27,211,383l.

Thus

Thus it appears that Mr. Tierney concurs with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in excluding the Imperial-loans, and the loans to Ireland from his computation of the funded debt of *Great Britain*; but does not agree with him in omitting the ſtock charged upon the income-tax. Whether the Imperial-loans ought to be deducted, will, before I conclude, be made the ſubject of conſideration.

Having noticed this overſight in M. N. I proceed briefly to give the reſpective ſtatements of Mr. Addington, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, annexing a particular reference to the votes of the Houſe of Commons, and to Mr. Morgan's "Comparative View, &c." all of which are now ſpread upon the table before me.

*Public Funded Debt.*

Mr. Addington, 400,709,832l. as it ſtood Feb. 1, 1801. Reſolution 3d, carried—Vide votes.

Mr. Tierney, 457,154,081l. as it ſtood Feb. 1, 1801. Reſolution 3d, not carried—Vide votes.

Mr. Morgan, 558,418,628l. as it ſtood April 5, 1801—"Comparative View, &c." p. 71.

By this ſtatement you perceive, Sir, that there is a wide difference between theſe three gentlemen; Mr. Tierney's account exceeding Mr. Addington's more than 56,000,000l.; Mr. Morgan's exceeding Mr. Tierney's more than 101,000,000l. and outſtripping Mr. Addington's more than 157,000,000l. The difference between Mr. Addington and Mr. Tierney is thus explained—the latter avowedly includes 56,445,000l. the intereſt of which is to be defrayed, and the capital redeemed, by the tax on income—the former avowedly excludes it—vide votes. It will be ſeen that the following ſtatement makes the figures nearly the ſame.

457,154,081l. Mr. Tierney's ſtatement.
400,709,832l. Mr. Addington's ditto.

56,444,249l. Exceſs of Mr. Tierney's.

56,445,000l. Charge upon income-tax.

The difference between Mr. Tierney and Mr. Morgan can have no reference to the ſmall variation in the dates of their reſpective ſtatements; neither does it conſiſt in the charge upon the income-tax, for both gentlemen have included it, but in the following particulars, making a part of Mr. Morgan's, but not of Mr. Tierney's computation.

52,281,656l. Redeemed by Commiſſioners for reducing the National Debt.
16,083,802l. Redeemed land-tax.
21,592,956l. Preſent value of life and temporary annuities.
1,002,099l. Borrowed upon tontine in 1789.
10,368,893l. Imperial-loans—3 per cent. - - 7,502,633l.
Ditto, 230,000l. per ann. for 20 years - 2,866,260l. Preſent value.
101,329,406l.

10,368,893l.

558,418,628l. Mr. Morgan's ſtatement.
457,154,081l. Mr. Tierney's ditto.

101,264,547l. Exceſs of Mr. Morgan's.

The difference between Mr. Addington, and Mr. Morgan conſiſts in Mr. Morgan's including the charge on the income-tax, which Mr. Tierney has, likewiſe, included, but which Mr. Addington has excluded, and in all thoſe items, which occaſion the variation between the ſtatements of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Tierney.

56,445,000l. Charge upon income-tax.
101,329,406l. Variation between the ſtatements of Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Tierney—*Vide ſupra*.
157,774,406l.

558,418,628l. Mr. Morgan's ſtatement.
400,709,832l. Mr. Addington's ditto.

157,708,796l. Exceſs of Mr. Morgan's.

Thus, Sir, have I endeavoured to ſhew, by an examination of the votes of the Houſe of Commons, and of Mr Morgan's laſt pamphlet, not only the difference in the amount of the ſeveral computations of the funded debt by Mr. Addington, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, but from what cauſes that difference proceeds.

The next queſtion, which naturally follows, is—whoſe mode of calculation ought to be preferred? This is the moſt intereſting, as well as the moſt difficult part of the inquiry. It appears, if my repreſentation be correct, that Mr. Morgan has not, after the example of the two ſenators, deducted the 52,281,656l. purchaſed by the Commiſſioners. I am aware that he has taken ſlight notice of that ſum in a *note*, in which he ſays, that "of this ſtock (the

558,418,628l.) 52,281,656l. have been redeemed by the Commiſſioners," &c. Certainly, this word *redeemed* ſeems to imply, that Mr. Morgan allows the deduction of that ſum; but why, therefore, has he not deducted it from his total, or omitted, in drawing up his account, capital ſtock to that amount, in the ſame manner as he has omitted the debt incurred by loans to Ireland? Nay, in p. 71 he affirms, that "the capital of the public debt, which, at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, amounted to 232,000,000l. has been accumulated to the enormous maſs of 558,000,000l. and the peace eſtabliſhment," &c. &c. Here, Sir, is a poſitive aſſertion, that 558,000,000l. is the amount of the funded debt, without making any deduction whatever. Since, therefore, Mr. Morgan has only mentioned, in a ſhort note, the ſtock bought by the Commiſſioners, and does not ſubſtract it from his ſtatement, as he has done in other inſtances, when he makes any allowance; and ſince, in the paſſage I have quoted, he has, in ſo unqualified a manner declared the funded debt to be 558,000,000l.; am I not warranted in ſuppoſing that he wiſhes it ſo to be conſidered by the public, and in having ſet down his ſtatement at that ſum? Let me now ſubmit one queſtion, Sir, to your conſideration. As Mr. Morgan's title-page profeſſes to be a "Comparative View of the Public Finances, from the Beginning to the Cloſe of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration," ought he not, agreeably to his general character for fairneſs and candour, qualities for which he deſerves to be admired, no leſs than for his eminent talents, to have deducted all the ſavings made by that miniſter? Will it be contended, for an inſtant, that the 52,000,000l. thus redeemed, ought not to be placed to the credit of the nation? I cannot conceive that any perſon will venture to ſupport ſuch a poſition. If the public were, at this moment, to apply that ſtock to the reduction of the debt, would it not, by cancelling a portion to the ſame amount, diminiſh the claim of the national creditor? It cannot, ſurely be denied.

With reſpect to the 16,000,000l. of land-tax redeemed, I muſt confeſs that here, alſo, I agree with the two former gentlemen. True it is, as M. N. has remarked, that the Miniſter ought not to calculate, in his Ways and Means, upon 2,000,000l. as the annual produce of the land tax, and, at the ſame time, deduct that part of it, which has been redeemed, from the public debt: but it is only in over-rating his Ways and Means, that he has erred. He ſells an eſtate, and appropriates the purchaſe-money to the payment of debts; and then reckons upon the rents of the eſtate as a reſource for future debts, which he may incur. In eſtimating the means of diſcharging the ſervices of an enſuing year, he ſhould only calculate the unredeemed reſidue of the land-tax; but in eſtimating the public debt, he has ſurely a right to deduct the ſtock, created by that portion of the land tax, which has been redeemed, and purchaſed. It is deſtined for the reduction of the debt, and is capable of being inſtantly applied to that purpoſe.

As to the 56,445,000l. charged upon the income-tax, I cannot but obſerve that this ſum properly makes a part of the national debt. If the nation were in the ſituation of an individual, called upon to ſatisfy the demands againſt him, the 56,000,000l. muſt immediately be diſcharged. Vain would it be to ſay that the Exchequer poſſeſſes ſuch, and ſuch reſources, which, if not interrupted by the courſe of events, would, after a certain number of years, gradually liquidate the debt. This conſideration would deſerve attention, if the queſtion were, what are the means of cancelling the debt, and not what is its preſent amount. Mr. Morgan has moſt judiciouſly obſerved that, "if the mortgage upon the income-tax be not reckoned, becauſe in 10 or 11 years after peace the 56,000,000l. would be diſcharged, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought, upon the ſame principle, to inſiſt, that there is no national debt, becauſe the ſinking fund would, in proceſs of time, accompliſh its complete redemption. This obſervation is ſtrong, and concluſive. It does not belong to the preſent inquiry to calculate whether it be probable that, in 10, or 11 years after the concluſion of the war, this burthen upon the country will be removed by the protracted operation of the income-tax; otherwiſe I would expreſs all my reaſons for thinking that no event is more unlikely. When it is conſidered that the number of years of war, during the laſt century, has been in an almoſt equal proportion to the years of peace; and that, provided Europe were, at this moment, to put an end to the exiſting war, a ſettled, and durable calm, in times ſo troublous, and revolutionary, could not reaſonably be expected, what chance is there, let me aſk, of a continued application of the income-tax for 10 years to the liquidation of the ſtock, with which it is charged. Or may it not, if unhappily the

conteſt

conteſt ſhould be prolonged, be loaded with additional burthens?" &c. &c. &c.

It appears that Mr. Morgan, in his eſtimate of the funded debt, has given the preſent value of the life and temporary annuities, and alſo of the Tontine in 1789, which is of the ſame nature. Mr. Addington and Mr. Tierney have merely ſtated theſe ſeveral annuities, without computing the price of their redemption. In this ſtep, Mr. Morgan ſeems to have judged rightly. Suppoſe the national debt were now to be diſcharged, the annuities muſt be valued, and the coſt of them, in principal money, be paid by the Government. Moſt ſtrange would it be in an individual, who owed various ſums upon mortgage, bond, &c. and had, alſo, granted many annuities, to overlook, in an eſtimate of his debts, the ſeveral annuities, and to conſider them as no part of the demands againſt him, becauſe they were one day to expire. This would be thought a ridiculous proceeding: while, on the contrary, it would be deemed wiſe, and fair, when he employed himſelf to aſcertain the actual amount of his debts, to calculate what ſum of money would induce another perſon to take the annuities upon himſelf. Government, like an intelligent individual, ſhould purſue the ſame line of conduct. On this ground, I give, without ſcruple, the preference to Mr. Morgan's ſtatement, in this particular article.

The laſt item, which calls for examination, is the money advanced, by way of loan, to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Addington, and Mr. Tierney have deducted theſe loans, but Mr. Morgan has included them in the debt of Great Britain. True it is that we are only guarantees in this caſe; but is it not equally true, that this country has, hitherto, paid all the dividends. Is it probable that Auſtria will ever ſatisfy the debt ſhe has contracted to Great Britain? She engaged to pay the intereſt regularly upon the ſums which were advanced, and to inveſt annually a certain ſum, in our funds, for the replacement of the capital, which was created by our loans in her behalf. Has ſhe performed either part of this contract? Certainly not. It may be ſaid that the Treaſury of the Emperor has been exhauſted by a long, and ruinous war, but that when his finances are recovered, he will not fail to obſerve his engagements. It may be ſo; he is not doubted. He never imitated the conduct of that European Potentate, who detained a ſubſidy, without performing the ſtipulated ſervices; neither did he ever attempt to evade the acknowledgement of a juſt debt by contending, in oppoſition to the plain, and unambiguous terms of a poſitive Convention, that the money he had received was not a loan, but a ſubſidy. But though the preſent Emperor be ſtrict in the fulfilment of his treaties, yet his reign may cloſe 'ere he become able to ſatisfy our demands againſt him, and another Prince, leſs honourable, and leſs conſcientious, may aſcend the throne of Germany. The queſtion therefore is—what, under all the circumſtances, would any prudent man give to Government for the purchaſe of this debt? Nothing I fear: and, therefore, the advances, which have been made by this country for the ſake of aſſiſting the Emperor in the *common* cauſe, as it is *uſually* called, ought not to be deducted from the amount of our national debt.

I have now, Sir, reviewed the ſtatements of Mr. Addington, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, and given my humble opinion upon the articles which conſtitute the difference in their reſpective accounts. If then the reaſoning, which I have adopted, be juſt, the funded debt is different from what it is made by either of the three gentlemen, and, to attain correctneſs, two ſums only ſhould be deducted from Mr. Morgan's computation, namely, the ſtock redeemed by the Commiſſioners, and the redeemed land tax.

52,281,656l. Stock redeemed by Commiſſioners.
16,083,802l. Redeemed land-tax.

68,365,458l.

558,418,628l. Mr. Morgan's ſtatement.
68,365,458l.

490,053,170l. Preſent amount of funded debt, as far as the ſame can be made out.

But I ought not, Sir, to ſtop here. My object is to furniſh the public with the amount of its debt, upon a ſuppoſition that it is, at this moment, to be diſcharged. I ought, therefore, to add to the funded debt the total of the unfunded debt, and demands outſtanding, for which no proviſion has been made, amounting, according to Mr. Addington, to 17,946,186l. according to Mr. Tierney, to 20,946,186l. and, according to Mr. Morgan, to 25,407,203l. The difference between Mr. Addington, and Mr. Tierney, ſeems to

to admit an eaſy explanation—the former excludes the ſum "advanced by the Bank, without intereſt, for the renewal of their Charter, and to be repaid in 1806"—the latter includes it.

20,946,186l.—Vide Mr. Tierney's Motion in June, 1801—not carried.
17,946,186l.—Vide Mr. Addington's Motion at the ſame time—carried.

3,000,000l.

The difference between Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, can have no relation to the different periods of their ſtatements, the account of the latter being made up to April laſt, that of the former to the June following, as far as it was then known: nor can it have any relation to the 3,000,000l. lent by the Bank, for both thoſe gentlemen have included it. In what the difference actually conſiſts I have, in vain, endeavoured to diſcover, as Mr. Tierney's Reſolution, though not given in a way quite ſo general as Mr. Addington's, does not enumerate the ſpecific arrears of each ſervice. Let it, however, be recollected, that it is far more difficult to calculate outſtanding demands, which are unprovided for, than to make a ſtatement of the funded debt; and hence a conſiderable variation, in the eſtimates of different gentlemen, is more likely to happen. Let it, alſo, be recollected, that the difference between Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, is ſcarcely 4,500,000l. a ſum which, I grant, is not trifling in itſelf, but which weighs lightly in the ſcale, when a debt exceeds 500,000,000l. That I may not be accuſed of a wiſh to ſwell the national debt beyond its actual amount, I will ſuppoſe that this ſum of 4,500,000l. ought to be deducted. It is my intention, alſo, to omit, as my ſtatement is formed entirely upon the hypotheſis of immediate payment, the 3,000,000l. advanced by the Bank of England. If I were called upon in 1806 to give a ſtatement of the public debt, I certainly ſhould not overlook that article. For theſe reaſons I ſhall adopt Mr. Addington's computation of the unfunded debt, and then the account will be as follows:—

490,053,170l. Funded debt.
17,946,186l. Unfunded debt.

507,999,356l. *Preſent Amount of the National Debt as far as the ſame can be made out.*

I imagine, Sir, that you think this ſtatement ſcarcely leſs deplorable, than the repreſentation of M. N. It is moſt true, I agree with him, that the national debt, however I may differ with him as to its amount, has, in the courſe of a very few years, accumulated to a very alarming degree. Like him I tremble, when I perceive that it has increaſed in a proportion infinitely beyond the produce of all the boaſted means for its reduction; like him, when I advert to the annual expenditure of Great Britain, amounting, in the eſtimates both of Mr. Addington, and Mr. Tierney, to 68,923,970l. (a ſum, which according to the income-tax returns, far exceeds the whole income of the country, with an exception to ſuch, as is under 60l. per annum) I dare not form the hope of any favourable change in our financial proſpects. Many former writers on political economy predicted the very time, when the nation was to fall into a ſtate of inſolvency; but, happily, their prophecies have been falſified by the event. I will not be ſo abſurd as to tread in their ſteps; but I will be bold enough to affirm, that perſeverance in ſuch a ſyſtem of expence leads, ſooner, or later, to ruin. When the maximum of taxation is arrived, the Exchequer will be no longer able to borrow, and bankruptcy muſt enſue. Will not the rapid, and continued increaſe of our enormous public debt finally plunge us into this horrid abyſs? To avoid this fatal calamity, one change only is left. War muſt be exchanged for peace, and profuſion for a rigid and invariable courſe of economy in every department of the ſtate.

O. P.

*Alnwick, Northumberland,*
*Auguſt* 8, 1801.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a former Monthly Magazine, page 320, an enquiry is inſtituted about the *Life-boat* at Shields.—A perfect model of that boat is ſaid to be kept at Northumberland Houſe in the Strand, near Charing Croſs, for the inſpection of the curious; the Duke of that name, having been at the expence of a ſimilar boat, on a larger ſcale, which has ſaved the lives of many valuable ſeamen.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c. S. R.

*Extracts*

# *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## CRUEL USAGE *of the* JEWS *in* FORMER TIMES.

THE ſituation of the Jews from the time of their diſperſion, after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, about the year of Chriſt 70, was truly deplorable. Of thoſe who ſurvived the ſiege of that city, ſome were ſold for ſlaves and carried to different countries; yet their numbers increaſed, and by their addreſs and application to traffic they acquired wealth, and, conſequently, had always money to ſupply the neceſſities of the ſovereigns of the country wherein they reſided. In France they were impriſoned, accuſed of magic, of crucifying children, and of poiſoning the public wells, in order to extort money from them. Their wealth was at one time confiſcated if they embraced Chriſtianity; and their bodies at another committed to the flames, if they perſiſted to follow the religion of their fathers. In England our king John impriſoned the rich Jews to poſſeſs himſelf of their riches. The ſtory is well known of the ſeven teeth which he cauſed to be plucked out of a Jew's head, to make him give up his wealth. His ſon, Henry the third, followed his example, and laid an impoſition upon the Jews for their *redemption*, and received at times from Aaron, a Jew of York, thirty thouſand marks of ſilver, an immenſe ſum in thoſe days! Yet not contented with *fleecing* the Jews himſelf, he "let them out to farm (ſo Daniel the hiſtorian terms it) to his brother, the rich earl of Cornwall." According to Mathew of Paris, *(ut quos rex excoriaverat comes eviſceraret,)* "that he *might cut them up altogether.*" In an ancient manuſcript of laws and cuſtoms eſtabliſhed in the reign of Richard the firſt, for the government of the dominions belonging to the crown of England in France, I find the following inſtruction reſpecting Jews coming into the Iſle of *Oleron*. It is contained in theſe words: "Ceu eſt lou peage des Jues. Chaſcuns Jues et Juere non eſtant en Oleron par chaſcune fois quil venent en oleiron devent de lor chef iüj d' do paage au rey. E ſi la Jueve eſt prainz ele endeit vüj por ſey et por lenffant dau ventre. Et dit hom que guarners chaſteaus quant il fut ſeneſchaus doleyron juja quant li Jues ou la Jueve ſen aloit ob lo dit peaage il ſereit qualez en la mer une foyz por legage dau dit peage et la Jueve prainz iſeit qualce does fez por ſey et por lenffant. Quar por ceu que tout laver aus Jues ſont aus grans ſeignors daus terres ſor cuy il eſtont et ne ſereit pas corteiſie quon en priſt lor deners por gage, mas au meiſme cors dau Jue quit fait la malefaite en tort lo demage." Which may be thus tranſlated: "This is the toll for the Jews—Every Jew and Jeweſs, not ſettled in Oleron, muſt pay each a tax of four deniers to the king, for every time he or ſhe comes to Oleron. And if the Jeweſs be pregnant, ſhe muſt pay eight for herſelf and the child in her womb. And it is ſaid that when Guarners Chaſteaus was ſeneſchal in Oleron, he adjudged that a Jew or Jeweſs, not paying the ſaid toll, ſhould be once ducked in the ſea, as a fine for non-payment; and the Jeweſs that was pregnant ſhould be ducked twice; once for herſelf, and once for her child. For, inaſmuch as all the poſſeſſions of Jews, belong to the chief lords of the places where they dwell, it were not juſtice that money be taken from them, by way of fine for their offences; but that they ſhould receive corporal puniſhment for them." Thus far this extract from this ancient manuſcript. Péage is a word ſtill in uſe in France, if not now, at leaſt under the old government; it is defined, "*Droit pour un paſſage*," "A toll for paſſing through a place." The Jews, in the age of Richard the firſt, or Cœur de Lion, and before and ſince, were conſidered as ſerfs, or conſtituting, like villains and cattle, part or parcel of the eſtates of the great lords whereon they were ſettled, and poſſeſſing no property but what was ſubject to their arbitrary will and pleaſure. Hence was derived the right theſe lords exerciſed of calling upon the Jews for whatever monies they thought proper. On this ground the property of Jews was confiſcated upon their converſion to Chriſtianity; becauſe, as Monteſquieu has obſerved, the lord had no right to continue his exactions after a Jew was converted, as he was no longer ſerf main mortable; that is to ſay, "a vaſſal commuting with money the ſervices he owed and could not render in perſon."—This confiſcation therefore was in the nature of an alienation-fine, or purchaſe of thoſe rights. On the like ground our kings laid thoſe heavy fines beforementioned on the rich Jews; that is to ſay, by way of redemption of the taxes due from the whole of the nation within their dominions; which redemption, however,

was of no longer continuance than ſuited the neceſſities of their treaſury, or the caprices of their will. In aftertimes the eyes of princes were opened to their true intereſts, and the Jews began to be treated with more moderation. The ſovereigns of Europe from north to ſouth, found them a uſeful body of people, whom they could not well do without. To ſay nothing of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, England and Holland granted them the protection of their government, with the free exercise of their religion. Spain has found the bad policy of driving them out of that country, as France has done of the perſecution of the Proteſtants. Thus the Jews are at preſent ſpread over all Europe, living in eaſe and ſecurity; and are become the inſtruments, by means of which nations at the greateſt diſtance communicate with each other, and thereby become connected; in which reſpect, the Jews reſemble the nails and wooden pegs whereby a vaſt edifice is held together: and this toleration is certainly agreeable to the principles and doctrine of Chriſtianity, which inculcates love and charity towards all mankind.

ORIGINAL LETTER *relative to* CHARLES *the* 12*th*.

The following authentic documents relating to the Swediſh hero, Charles the XII. were found ſome years ago in the caſtle of Blarney in Ireland, which at preſent belongs to the deſcendant of the Mr. Jefferies mentioned in them, and of whom Voltaire ſpeaks (in his Life of Charles the 12th.) in very high terms. In the official note from M. de Mullern may be perceived that implacability againſt Peter the Great, which marked every action of Charles; and although reduced to the utmoſt extremity, and a royal beggar, yet he ſtill holds his accuſtomed dictatorial ſtyle, and ſpeaks as if in the plenitude of power. The letter to my lord ambaſſador Sutton is a copy of that which was ſent to him. In one corner of it are ſome Turkiſh words, of which I do not know the meaning.

" MY LORD,

" Though I have not much to add to the trouble I gave your Lordſhip the 27th paſt; yet I would not omitt ſo favourable an opportunity as this, of aſſuring your Lordſhip of my moſt humble reſpects, and at the ſame time begging your excuſe for having ſent a copy of the late conditions of peace between the Turks and the Muſcovites, which I find is deficient in ſome particulars; but the fault is rather the interpreters than mine, who, not underſtanding the Turkiſh language, muſt take every thing tranſlated from thence on truſt: the enclos'd copy, I hope, will make ſome amends for the faults of the other, it being a tranſlation from the original Turkiſh treaty, and communicated to me by ſome of the Swediſh Chancery."

*My Lord Ambaſſador Sutton.*

" The Swedes begin now to abate ſomewhat of their great expectation of a new rupture between the Port and the Czar of Muſcovy; but ſtill flatter themſelves that they will be powerfully aſſiſted againſt king Auguſt: what ground they have for ſuch hopes I can't comprehend, eſpecially ſince the Turks have declar'd they will not engage in any warr againſt Poland; and, ſinſe they ſo much neglected the intereſt of the Swedes, when they might with one word have procur'd them all the advantages they reaſonably could have deſir'd: As to the 10m Spahis and ſome thouſand Tartars, which 'tis ſaid the Grand Vizier has offered the king of Sweden, I do not hear 'tis with any other deſign than to conduct him to ſome place of ſafety, whence he may with eaſe come to his own dominions. In ſhort, had the king of Sweden a ſumm of money to throw away among theſe people, ſomewhat might be hop'd for from them; but I aſſure your lordſhip that *nervus rerum ger.* fails us to ſuch a degree, the Swedes are themſelves ſo miſerably poor that unleſs the Swedes gett ſupplys from the Port they will not be able to ſtirr one ſtepp from Bender. I have taken occaſion, from the ill uſage the king has mett with here, to inſinuate to theſe Miniſters how much more it would be for his Majeſty's advantage to rely upon his Chriſtian allys, and to give them aſſurances not to invade Saxony, then to ſpend his time in courting the 168, by whom he may be ſure to be xywycox at laſt; but having no orders from England to advance any ſuch propoſition, and finding the Swedes ſtill inſiſt on obligations and treatys without giving us any hopes of the deſir'd aſſurance, I have deſiſted to urge it farther.

"Yeſterday a letter from the Grand Vizir to the king of Sweden was communicated to me, which was conceiv'd in very unbecoming terms, viz. That his Majeſty muſt now prepare to gett himſelf hence out of the country; that he had rather repair to his own dominions, where his preſence is neceſſary, than by his cabals endeavour to embroil affaires here; that this is the laſt offer that will be made him, and that he will have reaſon to repent

pent of his willfulneſs in caſe he ſhould refuſe it.

"Eight or tenn days ago the Nieſter overflowed its banks to that degree, that the king with all his followers were oblig'd to quit their houſes (which are now entirely ruin'd) and encamp under a village, which lyes half an Engliſh mile from Bender, by which it appears that the very Turkiſh elements *are tired of us and will have us from hence.*"

"Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis reſponſum ad libellum memorialem Armigeri et Miniſtri ſereniſſimæ reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ de Jefferyes, literis fiduciariis et mandatis pariter inſtructi a ſereniſſimo Romanorum Imperatore et celſis ac præpotentibus Ordinibus Generalibus Uniti Belgii, die 28 Aprilis, A° 1711, in caſtris ad urbem Benderam oblatum.

i.—Quod altè memoratæ ſummæ poteſtates ſibi curæ eſſe oſtendant pacem in Septemtrione inter partes belligerantes reconciliari, lubens percipit Sacra Regia Majeſtas, earumque officia ad eam rem perficiendam perquam grata ſibi futura eſſe declarat: ſed et juxta deſiderat, ut in tam arduo negotio ultra verba procedatur ab ipſis ſponſionum pactorum religione obligatis ad opem ferendam hoſtesque, præter Czarum Moſcoviæ (: cum quo nulla amicitia reſtitui poteſt, niſi quæ nexu ſuo Portum Ottomanicum ſimul comprehendat:) ad æquas pacis conditiones adigendos.

Quantacumque enim fuerint amica ipſorum officia in reconcilianda pace, longe tamen efficacior futura erit eorum opera, ſi ex fœderum legibus vim repræſentare velint cæteris hoſtibus.

ii.--Quæ ad conſervandam tuendamque Germaniæ tranquillitatem Hagæ-comitum anno ſuperiore a confederatis poteſtatibus ſancita ſunt, nullo quidem ſibi nocendi propoſito facta eſte credit Sacra Regia Majeſtas: Quoniam autem decretum iſtud mala (ipſo inſcio et invito initum) ipſi multa, hoſtibus vero plurima commoda, adfert: per Miniſtros ſuos bis, et tertia demum vice, ſcripto Regio ſua manu ſignato declaravit, ſe illius legibus nequaquam teneri poſſe aut velle. In qua ſententia Sacra Regia Majeſtas perſiſtit.

iii.—Quæ juſſu et mandato Majeſtatis Britanniæ Dominæ ſuæ clementiſſimæ et Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Uniti Belgii propoſuerat Armiger Jeffereyes, de inoffenſa libertate navigandi et commercandi in portubus ad Mare Balticum a Czaro occupatis, talia eſſe judicat Sacra Regia Majeſtas ut cum tenore Tractatus Commerciorum ac recepto apud amicas gentes uſu haud quaquam conſiſtere poſſunt; atque proinde confidit ſereniſſimam Magnæ Britanniæ Reginam atque celſos et præpotentes Ordines Generales uniti Belgii, amicos et confederatos ſuos, non amplius deſideraturos rem tam noxiam ſibi tamque fructuoſam hoſtibus ſuis quam utique Sacra Regia Majeſtas neutiquam concedere poteſt, præſertim poſtquam per Miniſtros ſuos ad aulas ipſorum reſidentes notum fecerat, mandata abs ſe dudum data eſſe collegio ammiralitatis ut claſſem ad omnes iſtos portus ab hoſte captos claudendos, arctèque obſidendos mittat.

Quam benevolam Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis mentem Armiger de Jeffereyes decenter renunciandam habet; cui de tero ipſa ſemper manet faventiſſima.

Dat: ad Urbem Benderam die 2 Menſis Maij An° 1711. Admandatum,

H. G. DE MULLERN.

### ACADEMIC FLATTERY.

Clermont Tonnere, biſhop of Noyon, a man ridiculous for his attachment to high birth, gave an annual prize to the French Academy, to be beſtowed on the beſt poetical compoſition; but the only ſubject to be treated of was the praiſe of Louis XIV. After all the ordinary topics of adulation had been exhauſted, the Academy propoſed, for the year 1700, the following text for the prize poem: "That the king poſſeſſes all the virtues in ſo eminent a degree, that it is impoſſible to judge by which of them he is principally characteriſed." When this topic was ſhewn to the king for his approbation, (for this was always done previouſly to its being given out; and his Majeſty, moreover, ſat to hear the piece recited) enured as he was to flattery, he felt that it was *rather too much*, and put his negative upon it. The Academy then, by advice of the biſhop, let it down a little in the following manner: "That the king unites in his perſon ſo many great qualities, that it is difficult to judge which forms his principal character." Even this qualified doſe of incenſe proved too ſtrong for his Majeſty's reliſh. The Academy and biſhop, almoſt reduced to deſpair, tremblingly propoſed their third edition: "That the king is not leſs diſtinguiſhed by the virtues of a man of worth, than by thoſe of a great prince." This luckily did not offend the monarch's modeſty, and he ſuffered it to paſs without further alteration.

# MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## MEMOIRS OF GENERAL ACTON.

JOHN ACTON was born at Beſançon, in Franche Comté. His father was an Iriſh gentleman, in the ſervice of the French. He was ſent to Toulon at an early age, to ſerve in the navy, where, having made an apprenticeſhip, he entered into the ſervice of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. He at firſt obtained the command of a frigate, and was afterwards preferred to that of a ſhip of the line. This was his condition, when early in the year 1779 he was appointed Miniſter of Marine to his Sicilian Majeſty. Two things only are to be noticed of him before this period, which prevented his name from ſinking into obſcurity. A foreign power, of the firſt rank, had, ever ſince a remarkable event in 1769, projected the idea of acquiring, in the Councils of his Sicilian Majeſty, as well as in the internal adminiſtration of the two kingdoms, a preponderance which might be a counterpoiſe to the inveterate influence of other courts connected by the family compact. This ſcheme was always ſyſtematically conducted, and the firſt ſteps towards it were an attempt to take into the Council of State a young perſon, who by his age was unqualified to partake in ſtate affairs. The attempt was baffled, whilſt the venerable old Miniſter Tanucci held the reins of government. The intereſted parties were ſenſible of the neceſſity of his diſmiſſal in order to attain their object; this reſpectable man was actually, by their influence, removed from the Miniſtry, at the end of the year 1776. He was replaced by the Marquis of Sambuca, a Sicilian Nobleman, formerly Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna, and wholly dependent upon the foreign Court which was the promoter of the changes. This done, the young perſon obtained a ſhare in the State Council. The next ſteps towards the deſired objects were, ſome changes in the organization of the Councils of State. This venerable body, conſiſting of men who had paſſed through the moſt eminent places in the civil and military departments, uſually attended his Majeſty on ſtated days, in every week, to aſſiſt at the ſeveral reports of the Miniſters, and to give their votes occaſionally. It was reſolved, under the appearance of ſaving thoſe reſpectable men the trouble of aſſiduous attendance, that their aſſiſtance ſhould be required only when the Court might be in the metropolis; and that the Miniſters only ſhould attend to the ſtate affairs, in the country-ſeats and in the hunting-matches. Soon after another reſolution was taken, that the attendance even of the Miniſters ſhould be diſpenſed with, and they promiſed to ſend their reſpective budgets to the firſt Miniſter, who uſually and indiſpenſably accompanied their Majeſties wherever they choſe to live. This was evidently calculated to render the Marquis Sambuca ſole organ of ſovereignty, ſole adminiſtrator of public affairs, and the ſole diſpenſer of every favour and bounty. It is a juſtice due to this miniſter to ſay, that, although he was entirely devoted to the perſon who had been, and ſtill was, his protector, and howſoever great may have been his ambition and cupidity, he never appeared to loſe ſight of his own dignity, and of a proper patriotic ſpirit. He was obſequious to the will of the above perſon to a certain degree; beyond it he never expoſed himſelf to cenſure. It was obvious that no one could ſo well anſwer the artful purpoſe as a foreigner bereft of the feelings of country, and who might treat the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies as conquered countries; and as it would have been improper to diſmiſs the Marquis of Sambuca too ſoon, as well as others of his colleagues, who were ſupported by the unanimous voice of public opinion, a new miniſterial department was created. The Miniſtry of War and Navy was previouſly one only, but it was reſolved that they ſhould now be ſeparated, and that, in order to render the Two Sicilies a naval power, a Flag-officer of diſtinction, Mr. Acton, ſhould be called from abroad.

The appointment took place in January 1779, and was the ſubject of converſation all over the two kingdoms. The lower claſſes flattered themſelves that the new eſtabliſhment would tend to create a powerful navy, and give to the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies a due degree of aſcendancy in European politics; ſome threw out the moſt violent cenſures on the Cabinet for having taken an obſcure perſon, as they ſaid, from the ſervice of a petty Prince, rather than ſome diſtinguiſhed Engliſh or French Admiral; others ſcoffed at the incongruity of Government, in thinking of a navy before endeavouring to create and ſettle a commerce, and eſtabliſhing ſome colonies to protect it.

It was, however, not long before that the Chevalier Ottero had been the Miniſter of

*War and Navy*, before the late ſeparation of the two departments. He continued in that of war, at the appointment of Mr. Acton. Towards the end of 1779, under pretence that the Chevalier's old age did not allow him to bear the toils of office, and that dignified repoſe ought to be the reward of his paſt ſervices, he was removed from the Miniſtry, and appointed Superintendant of the Royal Seat at Caſerta. Mr. Acton ſucceeded to his place.

In the year 1780, a captain of infantry living in the diſtrict of *Le Virgini*, in Naples, having been noted for his free ſentiments on religion, and being on his death bed, the rector and vicar of the pariſh waited on him, for the ſake of reminding him of his *Chriſtian duties*. The officer ordered them to be turned out of doors, and uttered ſeveral invectives againſt religion in general. The clergymen, preſuming he was in a fit of delirium at that time, did not fail to call on him again and again. The officer would not hear their admonitions, and died in his ſentiments. According to the canon-laws of the kingdom of Naples, and of other *Catholic* countries, perſons who willingly and conſcientiouſly chooſe to die *out of the boſom of the church*, are deprived of eccleſiaſtical ſepulture. This was actually the caſe with this officer, who was buried in the open fields, *by the conſent and direction of the clergy of the pariſh*, and with the authority of the Archiepiſcopal Court of Naples. Mr. Acton, at the requeſt of the Captain's family, and upon an information from the Judge of the diſtrict, ordered the corpſe to be taken up again, and it was carried in pomp to a large church, and the expences ordered to be defrayed by the rector and his vicar, who were alſo to be baniſhed from the royal dominions. This was by the clergy deemed a piece of Vandaliſm.

The other inſtance was this:—One of the docks deſigned by Mr. Acton for the conſtruction of ſhips, was that of Caſtelamare, a ſmall town on the Neapolitan gulf, 18 miles from Naples. The town was not capable of affording great conveniences to the military and naval officers, to the architects and other perſons who directed the works. Mr. Acton ordered that they ſhould be lodged, with all their families, in the ſeveral convents of the city. This reſolution was hardly credited at firſt; as beſides the violation of the canon laws, and of the conſtitution of monaſtic orders, forbidding the introduction of women into cloyſters of monks, they were ſhocked that the officers, in ſo conſiderable a number, carrying with them their wives, ſiſters, and daughters, ſhould live in a religious community. The chiefs of the ſeveral orders, of courſe, made the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances to Mr. Acton on this indecent reſolution. His anſwer to them was, "*You muſt be obliged to me, Reverend Fathers, that I give you the company of ſo many ladies! Their friends may, if they like, take care of their conduct. As for you, I dare ſay you will be merry, and in no caſe loſers by their ſociety.*" Theſe two facts rendered Mr. Acton odious to the eccleſiaſtical dignitaries, and to the Neapolitan clergy.

During the years 1780 and 1781, Mr. Acton occupied himſelf with a plan of the reform of the army, which was calculated to awaken the kingdom of Naples. That plan was never made public, nor did any tidings of it tranſpire. It was commonly aſcribed to General Acton's natural taciturnity and reſerve. The time, however, ſoon arrived, in which he gave his Majeſty to underſtand that it was abſurd that the army and the navy ſhould depend upon the general treaſury and on the pay-orders from the Miniſter of Finance, as they, and as other branches of public expenditure, had done hitherto. This ſyſtem, he added, was ſtill more objectionable, with reſpect to ſeaſon and ſchemes of reform, as theſe operations required occaſional and extraordinary expences not to be ranked among the eſtabliſhed diſburſements of government. He concluded, that it was better to enact a law, purporting, that the Miniſter of Finance ſhould convey to the Miniſter of War and Marine a certain number of millions every year, for providing every thing required in that department, of which the latter Miniſter only ſhould be adminiſtrator, and be conſidered reſponſible. The King, however, was diſſuaded by the Marquis Guizueta, Miniſter of Finance. This old man made his Majeſty ſenſible of the dangers likely to be brought on the royal treaſury by ſuch an innovation, as alſo of the perfect humiliation to himſelf were he to ſubmit to ſuch invaſions upon his department. The project was, therefore, poſtponed, but only while the Marquis of Guizueta continued alive. The Marquis died in Auguſt 1782, and General Acton conceived another *plan*, tending to appoint a permanent Committee of Finance, whoſe Preſident might be the organ of the royal will, with regard to the diſpatches directed to the inferior adminiſtrators, but without the power of aſſiſting at a Council of State, or having a right to make any verbal report to his

Majeſty. This, as his enemies ſaid, was evidently calculated to deſtroy the Miniſter of Finance, and to throw the Committee which exalted him entirely upon the dependence of ſo powerful a Miniſter. This Committee was honoured with the title of *The Great Council of Finance.* The chief Members of it were M. *Corradini*, whoſe ſtupidity, although concealed under the maſk of Jeſuitical taciturnity, had already become proverbial—M. *Mazzocchi*, whoſe revelling mind and manners had gotten him the name of *Capuchin of Magiſtracy* —and the Preſident, the Prince of *Cimitì*, who, ſome years before, had been diſplaced from the Roman Embaſſy for want of capacity. The organization of that Council was a compound of Miniſtry and Magiſtracy; a combination of many unſettled and irregular juriſdictions; a repartition of buſineſs among the ſeveral members and inferior clerks and agents, acting and counteracting in ſo confuſed a manner, as to make us believe Mr. Acton had done all that in order to have the army, the navy, and the finances, at his ſole diſpoſal. We do not mean to caſt any reflections on the defects of a government, much leſs are we inclined to give any unfavourable prepoſſeſſion of this Miniſter, whom we believe as untainted as any perſon in his line. We ſhall only relate the reports of that time. The funds allotted to the ſupport of the army and navy were, if we recollect rightly, four millions and a half of ducats (about 800,000l. ſterling). The arrangements preſcribed, that the navy ſhould have a ſtated number of ſhips built every year, and the army conſiſt of 30,000 troops of the line, and 46,000 militia. It is a fact fully eſtabliſhed, that this number of men did not exiſt, *except in the pay-tables*, and as if this had not been ſufficient, it is alſo an incontrovertible truth, that from the year 1782 to 1786, very few, if any, promotions took place in the army, owing, as the Miniſter ſaid, to the near approaching promulgation of the new plan; and when ſome preferments among the ſuperior officers were unavoidable, for preventing the total failure of military ſervice, the commiſſion was ſent to the candidate ſix or ſeven months after his Majeſty's appointment: in the mean while ſuch officer received pay according to the old rank, whereas in the accounts his pay was charged as that to which he was about to ſucceed. It was ſuppoſed that more than two millions (nearly 400,000l. ſterling) were ſaved every year, and the public voice had already pronounced a ſentence which it is unneceſſary to relate in this place. Theſe proceedings are ſaid to have caſt an unfavourable opinion on General Acton in the eyes both of the army and navy; the individuals of which (generally very poor) had conſecrated the prime of their life to the royal ſervice, under the proſpect of enjoying ſome comfort in their advanced age, but which they were thus diſappointed of. Meantime another ſcene was opened to flatter further his ambition. He would attempt an uſurpation of power on his two colleagues, the Miniſters of Juſtice and that of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the only Miniſters who ſtill preſerved their authority undiminiſhed. By an ancient law of the kingdom of Naples (as well as in many other countries) ſome perſons, and eſpecially the officers of the army and navy, and of the King's Houſhold, enjoyed the *privilegium fori*. For each of theſe orders there was a magiſtrate diſtinct from the body of the law, and all thoſe three were independent of the Miniſter of Juſtice. Mr. Acton reſolved to convert theſe individual Magiſtracies into Collegial Tribunals, dependent on his office, ſo as to give himſelf a further influence over the magiſtrates and lawyers of the kingdom. Had the matter ſtopped here, he would, they ſay, have gratified his ambition with little inconvenience to the public, except the additional expenditure for the ſupport of theſe newly-eſtabliſhed colleges of judicature. They were, however, it is ſaid, productive of three ſignal inconveniences. —1. The Miniſter and his ſubaltern agents found, every day, new claſſes of people, to whom the *privilegium fori* ought to be extended, and thus they gradually diveſted the national magiſtracy of their juriſdiction.—2. As the judicial proceedings of the ancient courts of juſtice in Naples moved with great regularity, owing to a long practice and experience of paſt ages, and as ſuch judicial cuſtoms were not eaſily to be grafted on a newly raiſed tribunal, conſiſting of people influenced by a Miniſter and his officers, unacquainted with civil and common law, there never paſſed a ſingle day without blunders, which diſgraced common ſenſe, and ſometimes excited laughter——3. What was worſe than all, certain crafty and ambitious lawyers, without merit, intrigued in Mr. Acton's office for the purpoſe of getting a footing in the newly-raiſed tribunals, and under pretence of merit and reward, obtained, through, him, a paſſage, or rather an intruſion, into the great courts. By this means the venerable body of the ordinary magiſtracy was inſulted by the intruſion of a conſiderable number of unworthy perſons

ſons, and thereby the profeſſion was rendered contemptible in the eyes of the nation.

The Nobility had not yet ſufficient reaſons to proclaim their diſlike to this Miniſter, from any glaring injuries done them, either individually or collectively. The Neapolitans, more than any other people, are renowned for hoſpitality, and their attachment to foreigners. They are, perhaps, the only nation in Europe who have, in leſs than ſixty years, ſuffered nine foreigners to be Miniſters of State. In return they think themſelves entitled to ſome degree of reſpect, and require that a foreigner exalted above them in their own country ſhould be a perſon of merit. General Acton's new military *plan* was brought to an iſſue in the year 1786: but as it was deemed proper to effect the deſtruction of the army, and its execution would have given the higheſt offence to the nobility, it was reſolved that a foreign officer ſhould be invited to Naples to carry the plan into execution, and upon whom, in caſe of need, the whole odium of the innovation might be thrown. A German officer would certainly have been employed in this taſk, had it not been for fear of giving farther umbrage to the Bourbon Courts, already diſguſted with the Neapolitan Government. Baron de *Salis*, a Swiſs officer of diſtinction in the ſervice of the French army, was the perſon appointed for the reform, and accordingly he repaired to Naples in December, 1786. Here again we are obliged to caſt a veil over many diſagreeable occurrences, which took place at the arrival of this officer in Naples, as well as on his operations, and confine ourſelves to the nature of the diſguſt excited in the nobility.

Baron de *Salis* brought with him to Naples about fifty French officers of different rank, who were to co-operate under him in the great work of reform. Theſe were men of little conſideration, and what was worſe, of ſtill leſs ability. Intoxicated, however, with the character of reformers, and not reflecting whether the intended reform was a ſerious undertaking or a pantomime, to draw attention from other intereſted deſigns, they gave themſelves a domineering air, and began to treat the Neapolitan officers belonging to the Nobility with indifference and contempt. Many inſtances could be given of their inſolence, but we ſhall only remark, that one of the *ſoi-diſant* reformers addreſſed, with improper language, one of the youngeſt ſons of Prince Stigliano, of the illuſtrious Houſe of Colonna. Baron de *Salis* himſelf, one day, arrogantly ſummoned to his preſence the Marquis Mauri, Governor of Capua, a venerable man, 84 years old; and Prince de Sangro (ſon of the celebrated General of this name, and one of the Noblemen moſt devoted to the reigning Houſe) after having been deprived of his prerogatives as Colonel of a regiment, and having given in his reſignation, was, by a diſpatch from Mr. Acton, confined in the Caſtle of St. Elmo! This laſt event is ſaid to have rendered the Miniſter not a little odious to the Nobility.

From the year 1787 to 1789 new attempts were made upon the banks of the metropolis, upon public credit, and the charitable foundations.—1. The ſeven banks of Naples, founded about two centuries ago, had always been the depoſitory of a conſiderable part of the national money, and delivered their notes to their reſpective creditors. It was natural that many of theſe notes ſhould be left in the hands of the poſſeſſors, eſpecially by expatriation, ſudden deaths, or neglect in the heirs of the poſſeſſors. In the courſe of two centuries, theſe notes, never claimed, had made a conſiderable ſum, and were deemed a natural acquiſition to the banks. But General Acton, according to the maxim in the Roman laws—*Bona vacantia Fiſcus occupat*, confiſcated the money.—2. From the very foundation of the banks, it was a cuſtom conſtantly obſerved, that each perſon, on exchanging their notes, ſhould pay a penny to the banks. This was, perhaps, originally intended to defray the expenditure of the adminiſtration. But as the banks had, in proceſs of time, grown rich, theſe pence ſo accumulated during two centuries, (being never touched) that they amounted to ſome millions. *Bona vacantia Fiſcus occupat!*—3. A conſiderable addition had been made to the national debt in the courſe of this century, and the ſtate creditors of this deſcription had lent their money at 4 per cent. The preſent rate of money in the miniſterial financial aids, was much inferior. An order was iſſued, that the creditors and their heirs ſhould declare, within one month, whether they would be paid the capital, or conſent to receive 3 per cent. This order, which, in the ſuppoſition of a neceſſary execution, would have required upwards of 8,000,000 in ready caſh, was iſſued at a time when not a ſingle farthing was to be found in the

the treaſury. The conſequence was obvious. The better informed among the capitaliſts being inclined to believe that this financial manœuvre was little better than a fraud, declared that they ſtood in need of their capital. The timid and credulous part conſented to the abatement; and thus in a debt of the ſame origin, nature, condition, and ſtipulation, ſome parts were paid in the proportion of four and ſome of three!—4. No pawn-brokers being in Naples, pious foundations, endowed with an immenſe wealth, receive pledges without intereſt. As their wealth was much above the public wants in this line, ſecret orders were given to the governors of theſe *Monti di Pietà* to convey to court the ſuperfluous money!—5. Numberleſs other pious foundations, all over the kingdom, were intruſted with charitable diſtributions, ſuch as dowries, ſubſidies, alms, &c. Theſe wealthy maſſes had been, perhaps, ill governed for ſo many centuries—The time of philoſophical and political reforms was come, and it was thought better to amalgamate all theſe heterogeneous elements into one homogeneous body, to be adminiſtered by the court under the direction of the Miniſter. This attempt, however, was not carried into execution, as they were afraid that ſuch an unjuſtifiable ſpoliation would unavoidably lead to a rebellion in the metropolis, and perhaps throughout the whole kingdom. The only reſult was, that all theſe fiſcal operations rendered the name of the Miniſter odious to bankers and merchants, as it already was to ſome other claſſes of the people.

The more, however, General Acton ſeemed guilty of miſconduct, the more the Sovereign favoured him. In June, 1789, after the death of Marquis Caracciolo, he attached to his other appointments the vacant Miniſtry of Foreign Affairs. This is the date of his meridian grandeur, unrivalled in any period of the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies, even without excepting Admiral Majone and Ser Gianni Caracciolo. The French Revolution extended its effects—no one's mind was occupied on inferior objects, and much leſs towards a Miniſter governing an inſignificant ſtate. His operations are, therefore, buried under a maſs of thoſe events which have afflicted Europe. We cannot, however, help noticing, that in the year 1794, he was near expoſing his Sovereign to an aggreſſion from the Court of Sweden. Baron d'Armfeld, one of the chief conſpirators againſt the Regent, Duke of Sudermania, had taken refuge in Naples. The Regent ſent his agents there in order to claim him, and to ſeize him, with the permiſſion of the Government. Mr. Acton not only denied the requeſt, but helped the Baron to effect his flight through Apulia for Manfredonia, and from the latter place to Trieſte. This behaviour expoſed him to the Philippics of M. Piraneſi, the Swediſh Conſul at Rome; however, in the end it proved favourable to him. For the matters between the two Courts being arranged, on condition that he ſhould be diſplaced from the Miniſtry of Foreign Affairs, he was created Firſt Miniſter and Counſellor of State, in which ſtation he held all the other Miniſters under the ſame dependence as before.

If we ſhould give credit to certain public papers, his Sicilian Majeſty, on his arrival at Palermo, had removed Mr. Acton from his Councils, into which he had taken the moſt eminent perſons from among the Sicilian clergy, nobility, and magiſtracy.

Yet we are happy to ſtate, that General Acton has never been convicted of rapacity; ſatisfied with the immenſe emoluments of his places, and with the generous and extraordinary bounties and penſions of his Maſter, he has never been ſuſpected of enriching himſelf in an unlawful way!

General Acton is upwards of 60 years of age, tall, and thin, of a pale complexion, a forbidding look, a piercing eye, and remarkably ſerious and reſerved in his converſation.

*London, March* 20, 1801.

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# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## ANACREONTIC.

CARE, caitiff wretch! begone from me,
And let me gaily quaff my bowl;
Haſte from my preſence, quickly flee,
To joy alone I yield my ſoul.

My hours I dedicate to mirth,
Then "let the liquid ruby flow,"
Which gives to new ideas birth,
And bids the ſoul with rapture glow.

Supremely

Supremely bleſt while thus I quaff,
My mind in airy regions roves,
I ſport the ſong, the toaſt, the laugh,
And think of Venus and the Loves.

A. P.

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THE following Eſſay is from the claſſical pen of Dr. Geddes; and the Tranſlation which accompanies it, from that of his friend Mr. Good.

## IN OBITUM

HONESTISSIMI, INTEGERRIMI, MEIQUE AMICISSIMI VIRI,

## DOMINI DE PETRE.

ERGONE abripuit mihi mors crudelis Amicum,
Dulce decus, columen præſidiumque meum!
Abripuit, medio vix lapſo temporis ævo
Quod dare terrigenis fata benigna ſolent.
Heu! heu! quam ſubitò mortalis labitur ætas;
Quam celeri greſſu Nex inopina venit!
Nex atrox! nulli parcens, et neſcia flecti!
Sic mihi delicias tu, truculenta! rapis?
Non PETRI pietas, nec fervida vota ſuorum
Lethalem poterant jam cohibere manum!
Duræ adſunt Parcæ, truncantes ſtamina vitæ;
Nobilis ac animus corpus inane fugit.
QUAM tibi tum fuerat, quam vivus, JULIA, ſenſus;
Tali, tam juvenis, væ! viduata VIRO?
Sed tibi ſunt caſti cariſſima pignora amoris:
Hæc tibi triſtitiæ dulce levamen erunt.
QUI dolor excrucians invaſit pectora NATI,
Cum PATER, ante oculos, jam moriturus erat!
Sed Nato eſt ſuavis conjux, ſuaviſſima proles:
Proles et conjux dulce levamen erunt.
AST mihi mœroris non ullum eſt dulce levamen;
Fomento nullo plaga levanda mea!
Non mihi ſubridens *ſoboles*, ſon blanda *ſodalis*,
Quæ queat ærumnas extenuare meas.
PRO ſponſa, ſobole et, defuncto proque parente,
Inſtar cunctorum, ſolus AMICUS erat:
Solus amicus erat—ſed qualis?—non mihi FRATER
Germanus tam, quam PETRUS amatus erat!
Scilicet, Is, princeps, eſt me dignatus amare;
Et locuples, inopem me cumulare bonis.
Bis decies Phœbus cœleſtia ſigna peregit;
Ex quo permiſſum eſt ejus amore frui:
Sum ſemper fruitus, dum fallax vita manebat:
Noluit, ac moriens, non meminiſſe mei.
Illius alma manus, ſtudiorum fida meorum
Fautrix—his ſtudiis otia grata dedit.
Plangite, Pierides! et longos ducite planctus:
Muſarum conſtans PETRUS amicus erat.
Tu, tu, præcipuè, quæ carmina ſacra Zionis
Pangis, tu gemitus ingeminato meos.
Quis tua, nunc, memet veſtigia, Diva, legentem
Per vepres, feſſum quis relevare velit?
Me prope cum piguit tantos tolerare labores,
Dejectos animos ſuſtulit ille meos.
Me cum mordaci lacerarent dente maligni,
Et contrà fremeret cæca ſuperſtitio;
"Putida tu ſperne illorum convicia (dixit)
"Cura tibi tantùm, perficiatur opus."
Ah! ſi, TE vivo, melior Fortuna dediſſet
Huic operi ſummo ſummam adhibere manum;
Et TIBI poſtremos, ut primos, PETRE, labores
Sors mea donaſſet poſſe dicare meos:
Gaudia quæ? quanta ac eſſet mea pura voluptas?
Hoc deſiderii ſumma, caputque mei!
Aſt aliter viſum Superis—ſortemque ſubire
Convenit—at fletus quis prohibere poteſt?
Omnibus es flendus, queis notus, PETRE, fuiſti:
Mî flendi finem non feret ulla dies.
Ah! quotiens ſubiit DILECTI dulcis imago.
Rugoſas tingunt flumina ſalſa genas!
Singultus tremuli ſpirantia viſcera pulſant;
Rodit et occultus mollia corda dolor!
Sed ſecura quies tua ſors! ſedeſque beatæ
Te capiunt—Fruere O! ſorte, BEATE! tuâ.
Et, ſi res liceat quondoque agnoſcere noſtras,
Sis bonus—et nobis, qua pote, PETRE, fave! A. G.

*Scribebam in lectulo, dolens et infirmus;*
*Prid. Non. Jul.* 1801.

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## ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD PETRE,

*Tranſlated from the Original Latin of*

DR. GEDDES.

HAS cruel Death, then, robbed me of my friend!
My guide, my guard, my firſt and deareſt boaſt!
Robbed—ere he ſcarce had half-way reached his end,
Had Heaven allowed the days allowed to moſt.

How ſwift, alas! this mortal being flies;
How eager Death his heedleſs prey to gain!
Dread Death! remorſeleſs! deaf to human ſighs!
Thou, barbarous! thou! who all my ſweets haſt ſlain.

Vain Petre's wiſhes; vain the holy ſtrife
Of prayers profuſe, to ſave him from the dead;
The preſent fates, relentleſs, claimed his life,
And from the fleſh his generous ſpirit fled.

How

How, how ſevere, O Julia, then thy grief,
Widowed ſo young, ſo vaſt the loſs ſuſtained!
But in thy children ſhalt thou find relief;
Theſe are thy balm, the pledge of love unfeigned.

What felt the ſon! how deep his filial groan
When the laſt pang he ſaw his father ſeize!
Yet wife beloved, yet offſpring are his own;
And wife and offſpring ſhall his wound appeaſe.

But nought of balm does Heaven to me aſſign;
No ſolace ſweet, with healing influence, flows:
No ſmiling infants, bland companion, mine,
With deeds of love to mitigate my woes.

Spouſe, ſire, companion—he was all to me;
Though but a friend:—a friend? yet, ah, how dear!
E'en with leſs joy my brother's face I ſee,
Leſs feels my heart affinity ſo near.

And well my utmoſt love did Petre claim,
Who, rich himſelf, my poverty endowed;
Twice ten times traced the Sun th' etherial frame,
While Heaven to me his tender love allowed:

'Twas mine perpetual—long as life remained;
Mine, e'en in death, till ceaſed his heart to beat;
His foſtering hand, my ſtudies that ſuſtained,
Gave to thoſe ſtudies recreation ſweet.

Weep, Muſes! weep—long ſighs your boſoms fill!
Patron of verſe was Petre ever found:
But chiefly thou, O Muſe of Zion-hill,
Groan with my groans, and loud our griefs reſound.

Who now ſhall ſoothe me as my path I wind,
Thy footſteps following, through entangling briars?
When, faint, at times the taſk I half reſigned,
He cheered my ſoul, and rouſed my latent fires.

When malice grinned, with fang ſo oft that daunts,
When bigots, blind, o'erflowed with frantic foam,
"Spurn, ſpurn," ſaid he, "theſe vile opprobrious taunts,
"Care but for this—to cloſe th' important tome."

Oh that, while Heaven allowed thee yet to be,
This utmoſt work my utmoſt hand had paſt;
That fate had given to dedicate to thee,
As my firſt labours, ſo alike my laſt:

What joy, what rapture had I then revealed!
This my chief wiſh, the ſummit of my prayer!
But Heaven denied:—to Heaven our hearts ſhould yield,—
But who, meantime, from weeping can forbear?

All muſt bewail thee, Petre! all who knew;
For me, my ſorrows never ſhall ſubſide;
As the loved image of my friend I view,
Down my ploughed checks how flows the briny tide!

Deep, trembling ſobs convulſe my labouring breaſt,
And ſecret anguiſh every nerve corrodes,
But reſt is thine—ſecure, unſullied reſt,
The ſongs of angels, and their bright abodes,

Enjoy, bleſt ſaint! enjoy the ſweets that flow!
Unmingled ſweets, whoſe fountain ne'er ſhall fail!
And, if thy powers can reach to man below,
O ſtoop, benign—let friendſhip ſtill prevail.

## SONNET, TO HOPE,

*(Suggeſted by the Peruſal of* HUGH TREVOR, *vol.* iii, *chap.* 12 *)*

SWEET Hope! that ſtill with fond deluſive dreams
Cheer'ſt the ſad heart, ſurcharg'd with grief and care,
My anguiſh'd mind longs for thoſe healing ſtreams
Which flow from thee, and charm beyond compare.

Oh deign to viſit then my lonely cell,
And breathe thy influence on my wearied ſoul;
Come, pleaſing flatterer, and ſmiling tell,
That yet my hours in happineſs ſhall roll:

That Fortune's copious tide again ſhall flow;
That friends ſhall ſmile, and enemies repent;
That as in years I ſhall in wiſdom grow,
And find each moment crown'd with ſweet content;

Tell me that yet OLIVIA ſhall be mine,
And let the bleſt illuſion be divine.

A. P.

## LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

AH! what avails it that the face of day
Wears the bright verdure of returning ſpring?
On me, alas! it ſheds no genial ray—
No ſoft ſenſations its approaches bring.

My cheriſh'd hopes are wither'd in their bloom,
And expectation is for ever ſeal'd;
My faireſt joys have met an early tomb,
And all my proſpects are alike repeal'd.

O! why fond memory didſt thou ever dwell
On ſcenes more fickle than the ſhowery bow?
Or why did hope my anxious boſom ſwell
With bliſs I never was ordained to know?

Imagi-

Imagination to my fancy drew
A proſpect happy in its every ſhade,
Illum'd with gaiety was every hue,
And every beauty was unknown to fade.

But 'twas an imbecility of mind
That gave admiſſion to a vain deſire,
That painted human happineſs combin'd
With the pure eſſence of celeſtial fire.

Had caution ſtrove to limit the deſign,
And fram'd it, ſubject to a cloudy ſky,
Serenity, at leaſt, had then been mine,
'Till taught by reaſon ſorrow to defy.

Perhaps, Eliza, thy ſuperior aid,
Thy ready counſel and thy precepts wiſe,
Thy valued friendſhip in its truth array'd,
And void of every ſpecies of diſguiſe—

Perhaps by theſe I may be taught to know,
The calm ceſſation that from virtue flows,
Perhaps thy dictates may relieve my woe,
And guide my ruffled ſpirits to repoſe.

## SONNET,

*Tranſlated from the Italian of* SANNAZARIUS.

FALSE fleeting hopes and vain deſires farewell;
Fond anxious wiſhes that within my breaſt
With ſighs and unavailing anguiſh dwell,
Leave me, O leave me, to my wonted reſt.

O, if oblivion on my troubled mind
His gently ſoothing balm will ne'er beſtow,
In death, at leaſt, a refuge let me find,
And with my being loſe the ſenſe of woe.

Now let the fates their utmoſt vengeance pour,
Secure, their utmoſt vengeance I defy;
Nor can affliction's darkeſt gloomieſt hour
E'er from my boſom force another ſigh:

Nor Love himſelf another pang impart,
To deepen the deſpair that rends my tortured heart.

J. B.

# PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES *during the ſecond Quarterly Sitting of the* YEAR 9.

### MATHEMATICAL PART.

CITIZEN LALANDE has read a notice *on the longitude of Alexandria in Egypt*; which he has determined by an emerſion of the ſtar Antares, compared with the complete obſervation of the ſame eclipſe, made at Marſeilles, by Citizen THULIS, aſſociate member of the Inſtitute. It reſults from this datum that the difference of the meridians is 1° 50′ 26″; which differs very little from that which Citizens NOUET and QUENOT had eſtabliſhed; thus, therefore, the poſition of this point appears to be now well known.

Citizen PRONY has read a notice on *large trigonometrical decimal tables*, calculated on the cadaſtre or regiſter, under his direction, by a method entirely new, and which had this advantage, that an indefinite number of calculators might be employed by it at once, from the moſt of whom no other knowledge could be required than that of addition and ſubtraction. The claſs having nominated commiſſaries to render a detailed account of this extremely important work, important from its extent as well as from the care which has been applied in the execution, has heard with much intereſt a report on the ſubject, which it adopted, and which it ordered to be printed, in the notice of its labours, during the quarter juſt finiſhed.

Citizen DESFONTAINES has communicated to the claſs ſome intereſting details on the culture of the bread fruit-tree.—This valuable tree, *Artocarpus inciſa*, belongs to the family of *urtica*, and has much affinity with the genus of mulberry-tree. Its organs of fructification are well known, and have been accurately deſcribed by FORSTER and other botaniſts. It is to Citizens LABILLARDIERE and LAHAYE, in the colonies, that France is indebted for them. On their return from the voyage in ſearch of La Peyrouſe, they depoſited ſeveral live ſhoots of it in the Iſle of France, which they had brought from the Friendly Iſlands; and we have lately learned, by a letter from Citizen MARTIN, director of the colonial nurſeries in French Guiana, that the plant ſent thither from France three years ago, ſucceeds perfectly well, that it has multiplied, and is on the point of flowering, and that, in all probability, it will produce fruit in the courſe of this year. We muſt not confound the bread-tree of the Friendly Iſlands with the wild ſpecies that grows in the Moluccas, and which we have already poſſeſſed for ſome time in many of our colonies, although the one be only a variety of the other. Every full grown plant of the wild bread-fruit-tree ſeldom bears above thirty or forty fruits, which

are, at the ſame time, much ſmaller, leſs ſucculent, filled with large kernels, and difficult to digeſt. The variety in the Friendly Iſlands produces from three to four hundred, which ſucceed one another on the ſame tree during eight months of the year. They are of an oval form, and are about three decimetres in length, by two in breadth. The ſeeds, which all prove abortive, are replaced by a ſavory and very nouriſhing pulp. This abortion is, doubtleſs, owing to the practice which they have had from time immemorial, in the Friendly Iſlands, of multiplying theſe trees by ſhoots, which equally happens to many other plants, ſuch as the ananas, the banana tree, &c. which they propagate in the ſame manner. The fruit of the bread-tree is the principal food of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands, and of many other tribes in the South Sea Iſlands. It is eaten, baked under the aſhes, and in water. According to Citizen Labillardière, it is much preferable to the *iguames*, or yams, and this naturaliſt aſſures us that the crews of the two veſſels ſent in ſearch of La Peyrouſe, voluntarily gave up the biſcuit, and a ſmall portion of good freſh bread, which was diſtributed to them every day, to live on the apples of the bread-fruit-tree, during a month of their ſtopping at the Friendly Iſlands. The Engliſh government has ſo well known the importance of this tree, that it has ordered two ſucceſſive expeditions for the ſole purpoſe of procuring it to enrich their colonies with it. The bread-fruit tree might be cultivated to advantage in Egypt, and perhaps it would be poſſible to naturalize it in Corſica and in our ſouthern departments; it grows under the ſame latitude as the paper mulberry tree *(murier à paper)* which reſiſts the rigour of our winter.

Citizen TESSIER has preſented an account of the condition of the flock of Choiſi, purchaſed by our late fellow member, Gilbert, in Spain, and now eſtabliſhed in a national *bergerie*, at Perpignan. From the compariſon he has made of the animals of this flock with that of Rambouillet, the original flock of which was brought into France, in 1786, it reſults that ſheep of the ſame age and ſame ſex, of the flock of Rambouillet, are larger ſized, better ſhaped, and have a longer and a better furniſhed wool, although as fine as that of the flock of Perpignan, or, which is the ſame thing, as that of the flocks of Spain. Citizen Teſſier concludes, from hence, that the race, far from having degenerated in our climate, has acquired perfection in it, an important truth, ſince it aſſures to us a means of proſperity for our agriculture and our manufactures.

The uſe of the tubercles or thoſe kinds of calluſes, vulgarly called *chataigne* and *ergots* in horſes, has been hitherto unknown: Citizen LAFOSSE, an aſſociate member, is convinced, from the anatomical reſearches he has made on this ſubject, that they ſerve to give attachment to the aponeuroſes of the portion of the muſcle which covers the cuticular limbs. He has likewiſe diſcovered that there exſudes from it a fat and ſtrong-ſcented humour; and as he has found calluſes, nearly ſimilar, in different parts of the legs of other animals, he thinks it probable that the ſcent of the humour which they produce is that which directs dogs and other carnivorous animals in purſuit of their prey.

For a long time is has been admitted that the claſs of worms eſtabliſhed by Linnæus, comprehended beings very diſſimilar, and that his ſubdiviſion was not conformable to the analogy of the organization of the different ſpecies. The author of the preſent notice having long laboured on this object, propoſed a general diſtribution of white-blooded animals, founded on their anatomy; he divided them into five claſſes, the moluſcæ, cruſtaceous, inſects, worms, and zoophites, which he reduced afterwards to three, and ſubdivided them into many orders: but it was yet far from being a compleat ſyſtem of thoſe animals which ought to comprehend their genera and ſpecies. Citizen LAMARK has been lately occupied with a part of this labour, that which concerns the genera. After having diſcriminated two new claſſes, the *arachnides* and the *radiarii*, of the five firſt eſtabliſhed, he ſubdivides one part of theſe claſſes in a particular manner, and afterwards forms genera ſo numerous and ſo well determined, that there no longer remains any ambiguity in their characters; this valuable labour leaves us only to deſire the determination of the ſpecies, Citizen Lamarck only citing under each of his genera a part of thoſe which are related to it. This work is the beſt proof that no one is more capable than he of ſucceſsfully employing himſelf in what remains to be done, in order to terminate the methodical arrangement of this important part of the animal kingdom.

The memoir of Citizen BOUCHER, an aſſociate member, which has for its object a marine bird, called *Grand Feu*, is not ſuſceptible of extract. It is ſufficient

to

to ſay that it deſcribes, in detail, all that concerns the forms and the habits of that ſpecies.

The hiſtory of minerals by Buffon is one of thoſe works which the diſcoveries of late years rendered antique, in ſpite of the immortal charms of his ſtyle. Citizen PATRIN, charged with this part for one of the editions now publiſhing of the Natural hiſtory, has been obliged to make an entire new book of it; he there examines minerals principally with relation to the place which they occupy in the great edifice of the globe, to their order, in reſpect of antiquity, to the materials which compoſe them, and to thoſe which accompany them: he gives the analyſis and the deſcription of each ſpecies, and indicate its uſes in the arts and medicine.—What give a merit quite particular to this work, are the new and intereſting facts, with which the extenſive travels of the author have enabled him to enrich it.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

WE in a former Retroſpect noticed that Bromley's engraving, from Loutherbourg's very fine picture of the Siege of Valenciennes, was in a forward ſtate. It is now finiſhed, and every ſubſcriber who is a judge of the arts, will think the time he has waited for the completion of the work, amply compenſated in the uncommonly maſterly and ſpirited ſtyle in which it is executed; for, without at all derogating from the merit of other works, it is indiſputably ſuperior to any engraving, on a ſimilar ſubject, that has hitherto appeared in this country. To take off the neceſſary number of impreſſions will be a work of ſome months; that done, it will be publiſhed for Cribb, Holborn, *&c.* Price to ſubſcribers, common impreſſions, 3l. 3s. proofs, 5l. 5s.

Mr. Loutherbourg went to Valenciennes a ſhort time after it was in the poſſeſſion of the combined forces, to take a view of the ruins, the entrenchments, *&c.* ſo that this may be conſidered as a very faithful repreſentation of the place. Mr. Gillray accompanied him in his tour, and took the portraits of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers, Auſtrian, &c. that were engaged in the ſiege, and thus there is every probability of the portraits being reſemblances.

In ſubjects where force and ſpirit are requiſite, where action and energy are the leading features in the merit of a picture, and where the ſcenery is diverſified by a number of figures combined in one great action, and buſily aiming at one great end, Mr. Loutherbourg is unrivalled. In the picture from which this is engraved he has exerted all his powers; and it is highly to the honour of Mr. Bromley, that he has transferred the ſpirit of the maſter from the canvas to his copper.

The group on the dexter ſide of the picture, compoſed of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and the Engliſh officers, is well balanced by a party of German officers on the oppoſite ſide; among the latter, ſeveral Hungarians, and three or four Pandours, with fierce and ſavage viſages, and *bearded like the pard*, form a ſtriking contraſt to the reſt of the troops. One of theſe ferocious perſonages has a pair of piſtols and a dagger ſtuck in his girdle. This, we are informed, is the portrait of an officer whoſe converſation was wholly made up of a narrative of the bloody battles in which he had been engaged, and of the multitudes whom he had ſlain with *his red right-hand*.

Two or three bearded ſoldiers reclining on the foreground in the front, have an admirable effect: one of them has a ſhort pipe in his mouth, and, it ſeems, belongs to an Auſtrian regiment, who never go to battle without this appendage; and who, except when eating, drinking, or ſleeping, are always ſmoking.

The horſes are admirably drawn and properly diſcriminated; from the ſpirited chargers of the Duke of York and his Royal Brother, and the German general officers, to the ſtrong-built animals that draw the artillery. The foreground is extremely rich, and admirably broken, and the view of the blazing ruins of the city has a more awful and impreſſive effect than we have often witneſſed in a print. As far as we recollect, a large portion of the merit of the original picture was compriſed in the colouring; and though that ſeems a branch of excellence which cannot be transferred to the copper, yet the brilliancy and ſpirit with which this is engraved, gives an idea, and a very ſtrong idea, of Mr. Loutherbourg's peculiarly ſplendid tints. In this, and other particulars, Mr. Bromley has evinced uncommon ſkill and knowledge of his profeſſion;

ſeſſion; and taken as a whole, it may be fairly claſſed as one of the fineſt ſpecimens of the graphic art, that has ever been produced. It brought to our recollection ſome of the very beſt views of ſea-ports, engraved after the fine deſigns by Vernet, —but the figures in this are upon a much larger ſcale, and the ſtyle of engraving is infinitely more forcible. Admitting that the proofs of the Death of General Wolfe are worth the immenſe ſums for which they have been repeatedly ſold, it is not eaſy to ſay what ſum a proof of this very fine piece of art will produce, after the lapſe of a few years. A key-plate will be engraved and delivered to the purchaſers, and ſubſcribers, or in a future Retroſpect the portraits ſhall be enumerated.

*His Majeſty Reviewing the Volunteer Corps aſſembled in Hyde Park in honour of the Birthday, June 4, 1799. Drawn and etched by R. Smirke, jun. Aqua tinta, by R. Earlom. Publiſhed by Meſſrs. Boydell, Shakeſpeare Gallery, and Cheapſide. Size, 36 by 26. Price, plain, 1l. 11s. 6d. In colours, 4l. 4s.*

This is a very accurate and pleaſing repreſentation of the different corps that were aſſembled on this occaſion; the companies are diſtinguiſhed by various colours, which are explained in a key-plate, and the innumerable little figures with which the print is peopled, are drawn with a vigour and effect that does great honour to the young artiſt who deſigned and etched it. They have a large portion of the ſpirit and fire of Callot. The part which has been alotted to Mr. Earlom, is executed with a judgment that marks all his productions, and greatly adds to the general effect, which, in the coloured impreſſions, is equal to a drawing.

*The Battle of Copenhagen. N. Pocock, Eſq. del. Stadler, ſculpt. Publiſhed by R. Ackermann, No. 101, Strand. Drawn from a Sketch, made by R. Kittors, Eſq. Secretary to the Admiral. Prints, 1l. 6s. Proofs, 2l. 2s. In colours, 2l. 12s. 6d.*

The drawing from which this print is copied, was, previous to its being engraved, ſubmitted to the inſpection of Admiral Graves, R. Kittors, eſq. and the principal officers who were in the engagement, and they all concurred in acknowledging it to be a perfectly correct repreſentation of the places, the order of the ſhips, and the line of battle. It has, during its progreſs, been honoured by a moſt reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers, among whom we mark Lord Nelſon, Admiral Graves, Earl Spencer, Earl of Liverpool, and moſt of the officers that were in the action.

In an iſland whoſe naval ſuperiority is its pride, glory, and beſt defence, a repreſentation of ſuch ſcenes as tend to the honour of thoſe gallant ſpirits, whoſe proweſs has obtained, and ſtill preſerves, that ſuperiority, is a very proper ſubject for the pencil. Marine-painting, by this means becomes, in a degree, hiſtorical and biographical, and at the ſame time that it commemorates our victories, is an honourable monument to the memory of thoſe heroes who have fallen for their country. Much of the merit of ſuch repreſentations depends upon the fidelity with which they are executed; and in point of accuracy, this print is, by all who have ſeen it, acknowledged to have every claim to praiſe. Size of the print, 30½ inches, by 20½.

*The Milk-maid. W. Pearce, pinx. Charles Turner, ſcupt. Publiſhed January 1ſt, 1801, by S. Morgan, Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.*

This print is well engraved in mezzotinto, but the very eſſence of deſigns of this deſcription, lies in their ſimplicity, and proper ſelection of nature; and in thoſe particulars we cannot ſay much in its favour. The girl has a vulgar character, and the cattle are not well drawn.

*Lord Keith. Painted by Danloux, and engraved by S W. Reynolds. Publiſhed by Danloux, Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex Hoſpital. Price, 1l. 1s.*

Previous to the time of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the portraits of our Stateſmen, Generals, or Admirals, were, with few exceptions, drawn in attitudes ſo ſimilar, and with countenances ſo little appropriate to their characters, that though we had a tolerable correct *map of the face*, yet, unleſs we knew the points by which the man was diſtinguiſhed, little was found to denote his employment, except the truncheon, the flowing periwig, or the long robe.

It was the glory of our late lamented Preſident, (in his latter portraits eſpecially), to take the peculiar turn of feature which was moſt favourable to the leading circumſtances that had marked the character of the man he delineated; and by adding to this ſome little accompaniment, he frequently rendered his picture, in a degree, hiſtorical. This is ſtrongly exemplified in his portrait of the late Lord Heathfield, firmly graſping the key of the

the fortreſs he ſo long, and ſo ably defended.

Since the death of this great Artiſt, Sir William Beechey, and ſome of our firſt rate painters have diſplayed a portion of his ſpirit; but the maſs of them have invariably drawn figures that ſeem *ſitting for their pictures*. In this portrait that common and glaring error is avoided, for the figure is put in action, and in an action very naturally and well-choſen; it repreſents him in the engagement at the Cape of Good Hope, and is intended as a companion to that of Admiral Lord Duncan, and is extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

*A Series of highly-finiſhed Engravings from Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages of Man, by Mr W. Bromley, from Deſigns, by Mr. Stothard, R. A. accompanied with Deſcriptions, Hiſtorical, Moral, and Entertaining. By an eminent Literary Character. Publiſhed in Four Numbers, Price 7s. 6d. each, by H. D. Symonds, Paternoſter-row.*

This very beautiful work, which we ought to have noticed in a former Number, conſiſts of ſeven exquiſitely fine engravings, eleven and half inches, by eight, characteriſtic of the Seven Ages of Man, and a highly finiſhed vignette, evidently taken from Pope's Eſſay. Without entering, at large, into the merits of each plate, all of which are done in a very ſuperior ſtyle, we cannot help recommending, to public notice, the *School boy*, in the firſt Number; and the picture of *Second Childiſhneſs*, in the laſt, as two of the fineſt pieces of compoſition we have ſeen; the tardineſs of the former, in his road to ſchool, and the debility of the latter, "ſans teeth, ſans eyes, ſans taſte, ſans every thing," cannot fail of leaving deep impreſſions in the mind of every ſpectator of the taſte and execution of the artiſts. The illuſtrations are well adapted to the different ſubjects: as an introduction, the commentator has traced the different authors of Antiquity, as well as thoſe of more modern times, who have divided the round of human exiſtence into ſeparate ages.

The other plates are illuſtrated by hiſtorical obſervations and by quotations from ancient and modern Poets. In contemplating the ſecond period of life, the author has, we think, ſucceſsfully combated the common notion, that childhood is the happieſt part of mortal exiſtence, and has thrown out hints for the improvement of that part of education which is devoted to the attainment of the dead languages. The *lover* is illuſtrated principally by references to Anacreon, Horace, and our own Poet, Thomſon. In the two next ſcenes he has made Shakeſpeare his commentator, and has ſhewn that the deſcription of the ſoldier was evidently taken from the character of Hotſpur. The obſervations on *old-age* and *childiſhneſs*, are highly appropriate to the impreſſions naturally excited in every feeling breaſt by Mr. Bromley's plates. They are ſuch as tend to awaken the tendereſt emotions of the human heart; to inculcate filial piety in the young towards thoſe in declining years, and to excite and encourage patience and chearfulneſs, and at that period of life when old-age and infirmities diſqualify a man for the active ſcenes of the world. The whole work is executed in a manner that is highly creditable to the preſent improved ſtate of the Fine Arts in this country.

*Four Prints, engraved from Deſigns, by Mrs. Coſway, from the Ballad in Indiſcretion, which was ſung by Mrs. Jordan. The Words by Mrs. Plowden. Publiſhed by Ackermann, No. 101, Strand. Price, 3s. 6d. each. Coloured, 7s. each.*

This muſt be conſidered as exhibiting a ſort of *trio* of female genius. The deſigns are from the following verſes, divided into four parts, two lines to each.

"I riſe with the morn, I gaze on the ſun,
Aurora's bright luſtre I ſee;
But I ſigh with regret when day-light is gone,
For night brings no comfort to me.

I wander at night where the nightingales ſing;
I traverſe the ſands of the ſea;
They hear not my ſighs, ſo no comfort they bring,
For what can bring comfort to me."

Theſe prints are neatly engraved; the firſt, by *Mirian*, repreſents a female figure, recumbent on the ground and gazing on the riſing ſun, while a figure of Aurora, of Guido's family, is flying and ſcattering flowers in the air. The ſecond is by *Cardon*, and repreſents a female leaning on a rock, with the ocean in the diſtance, and a figure of night throwing out her ſable-robe. The third, engraved by *Delatre* is a moonlight ſcene; on the ſands of the ſea, beaten by the ſurge, an elegant female is repreſented as flying from the tempeſtuous ſcene. The fourth, and laſt is by *Cardon*, and exhibits a female in apparent grief, leaning upon a rock, and wringing her hands. The attitude of this figure is expreſſive, but borders on the extravagant, and though it may, on the whole,

whole, be correct in the drawing, the quantity of hair, and diſpoſition of the drapery, give the head an appearance of being too large for the body. The prints, conſidered as a whole, are poetically conceived, and by the admirers of Oſſian, will be conſidered as *chef d'œuvres* of art: by the admirers of eaſy and flowing verſification, they may poſſibly be thought rather overcharged.

On the firſt of September Mr. RIEBAU propoſes to publiſh, at 10s. 6d. No. I. of *Views on the Paddington Canal*, containing two plates, in *aqua tinta*, and handſomely coloured. The 1ſt View is from the Entrance at the Baſon, with the Warehouſes now erecting, and the Paſſengers Setting-off in the Packet-boat. The 2d plate is a View of the Grand Proceſſion at the Opening, on the 10th of July.

Mr. VANDENBERGHE has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, two prints, from a much-admired picture from Liſs's Collection at Antwerp, painted by Dietricy, and mentioned by Sir Joſhua Reynolds in his works; the ſubject of which repreſents Diana and the Shepherdeſs. The companion, (painted by the ſame Maſter), repreſents Nymphs Bathing; which will be ready for delivery in the month of February, 1802. The ſize of the prints, 29 inches in length, by 22 inches in height; and the price to ſubſcribers, 5l. 5s.; of proof-impreſſions, 10l. 10s.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.*

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BEDDOES has announced for publication, on Monday, November the ſecond, the firſt number of *a Series of Eſſays on Health*. A number to appear on the firſt day of every month, till the work is compleated; the price of each number not to be below *One Shilling*, nor above *Two Shillings*; the number of Eſſays not to fall ſhort of *Twelve*, nor to exceed *Sixteen*.

Mr. PRATT's pen is at this time employed on a ſubject the moſt intereſting to the community. It is on a poem, intitled BREAD; or, the POOR; addreſſed to the RICH; a theme worthy the Muſe of "Sympathy." It is expected to make its appearance at the cloſe of the month.

The ſecond volume of Miſs EDGEWORTH's Moral Tales for Young People is juſt finiſhed.

Mr. BOYD, the tranſlator of DANTE's INFERNO, is now employed upon a tranſlation of the ARAUCANA, in which he has made conſiderable progreſs.

The third and fourth volumes of the Scientific Dialogues are now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in the courſe of the next month. Theſe volumes will contain complete, but very familiar, introductions to the ſciences of hydroſtatics and pneumatics, illuſtrated by a great variety of experiments, and eight plates by Mr. LOWRY. The whole work will be finiſhed in the courſe of a few months, and will compriſe a complete ſyſtem of natural and experimental philoſophy and chemiſtry, adapted to the uſe of young people.

A ſecond edition of Mr. HENRY's Epitome of Chemiſtry is now ready: the firſt was ſold off in a few days.

Dr. WILLAN has juſt completed the ſecond order of his Deſcription and Treatment of Cutaneous Diſeaſes. This order contains ſcaly diſeaſes of the ſkin, and is illuſtrated with thirteen coloured plates.

Mr. T. CLIO RICKMAN has in the preſs two volumes of Poems, which he intends to publiſh at a ſubſcription of half a guinea.

Dr. R. HALL has completed a tranſlation of MORVEAU's recent Treatiſe upon the Means of Purifying Infected Air, Preventing Contagion, &c. &c.

The proprietors of the libraries at BATH have, with great juſtice and propriety, advanced their terms to half a crown per week, a crown per month, half a guinea per quarter, and one guinea per annum. An advance in the terms of ſubſcription to circulating-libraries, book-ſocieties, and public-libraries, is rendered indiſpenſible by the new duty upon paper, and the conſequent advance in the price of new publications. To keep pace with the price of paper and that of books, the ſubſcriptions ought univerſally to be increaſed

creaſed one half, and we are confident lovers of literature are too liberal not to acquieſce in a meaſure ſo reaſonable.

The Winter Courſe of Lectures at the MEDICAL SCHOOL of ST. THOMAS's and GUY's HOSPITALS will commence in the following order:—*Anatomy and Surgery*, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Thurſday, October 1, at one o'clock—*Practice of Medicine*, by Dr. BABINGTON, on Friday, October 2, at ten o'clock in the morning—*Midwifery, and Diſeaſes of Women and Children*, by Dr. LOWDER and Dr. HAIGHTON, on Saturday, October 3, at eight in the morning—*Chemiſtry and Experimental Philoſophy*, by Dr. BABINGTON and the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, on the ſame morning, at ten—*Phyſiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy*, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 5, at a quarter before ſeven in the evening—*Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica*, by Dr. CURRY, on Tueſday, October 6, at ſeven in the evening—*Principles and Practice of Surgery*, (illuſtrated by ſelect caſes, under his care, in the hoſpital) by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Monday, October 12, at eight in the evening—In addition to theſe, Dr. SAUNDERS will, early in October, begin *A Courſe of Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Caſes*, under his care, in the hoſpital.——N. B. The Lectures given at theſe hoſpitals are ſo arranged, that no two of them interfere with each other in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete circle of Medical Inſtruction. Terms, and other particulars, to be had at the hoſpitals, or of Mr. Cox, bookſeller, St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Southwark.

At the Medical Theatre, LONDON HOSPITAL, the Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Practical Anatomy, as uſual, will commence on the 1ſt of October, by Mr. BLIZARD, Mr. J. BLIZARD, and Mr. HEADINGTON, Surgeons of the hoſpital.

The following Courſes of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, ST. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL, during the enſuing ſeaſon: on the *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, by Dr. ROBERTS—*On Anatomy and Phyſiology*, by Mr. ABERNETHY—*On Comparative Anatomy*, by Mr. MACARTNEY—*On the Theory and Practice of Surgery*, by Mr. ABERNETHY—*On Chemiſtry and the Materia Medica*, by Dr. POWELL—*On Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children*, by Dr. THYNNE.

Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE, Phyſicians and Men-midwives to the Lying-in Charity for delivering Poor Women at their own Habitations, early in the month of October, will begin a Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children. In addition to a conſtant ſupply of labours, for practical improvement, gentlemen will have frequent opportunities of viſiting patients in diſorders during pregnancy, and the advantages of ſeeing the treatment of diſeaſes incident to the ſtate of child-birth and early infancy.

Dr. BATTY's Lectures on Midwifery will commence, at his houſe, in Marlborough-ſtreet, on Monday, October 5, at eleven in the morning.

Dr. BRADLEY will commence his Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, October the 5th, at the Lecture-room, No. 102, Leadenhall-ſtreet, at ſix in the afternoon. The Courſe will conſiſt of about ſeventy Lectures. Terms, three guineas. Private Courſes, for the accommodation of young Surgeons in the Navy or Army, are continued every morning at Dr. Bradley's, Delahay-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

M. CHEVALIER, Surgeon to the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, will commence his Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, on Monday, the 5th of October, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at his houſe, No. 20, South Audley-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, where a printed plan of the Courſe may be had, or at the Diſpenſary, in Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

Mr. PEARSON, Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Public Diſpenſary, will begin his Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, on Monday, October the 5th, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. In this Courſe he will deliver an extenſive Account of the Hiſtory and Treatment of Scrofula and Lues Venerea.

Dr. OSBORN's and Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, will begin on Friday, October 2, at half paſt ten in the morning, and they will be given in future only at Dr. Clarke's houſe, New Burlington-ſtreet.

On the 5th day of October, Mr. T. POLE will commence his Courſe of Lectures

tures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, at his houſe, No. 102, Leadenhall-ſtreet, near the Royal Exchange, where printed particulars may be had.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-ſtreet, two Courſes of Lectures are read by Mr. WILSON during the Winter and Spring Seaſons; one Courſe beginning on the 1ſt day of October, and terminating on the 18th Day of January; the other Courſe beginning on the 19th Day of January, and terminating towards the Middle of May. In each Courſe is explained the Structure of every Part of the Human Body, ſo as to exhibit a Complete View of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto inveſtigated; to which are added, its Phyſiology and Pathology; after which follow Lectures on the Operations of Surgery; and the Courſe concludes with the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus. A Lecture is given daily from two until four o'clock in the afternoon. A room is likewiſe open for Diſſections, under the direction of Mr. WILSON and Mr. THOMAS, from nine o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April; where regular and full demonſtrations of the Parts diſſected are given; where the different Caſes in Surgery are explained, the Methods of Operating ſhewn on the Dead Body; and where alſo the various Arts of Injecting and making Preparations are taught. Further particulars may be known, by applying to Mr. Wilſon, at the Anatomical Theatre; or at his houſe, in Argyll-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare; or to Mr. Thomas, Leiceſter ſquare.

On Monday, October 12, Dr. CRICHTON will commence his Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on Medicine and Chemiſtry, at his Lecture-room, in Clifford-ſtreet, Bond-ſtreet. The Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Phyſic will be delivered every morning (Sundays excepted) at eight o'clock, thoſe on Chemiſtry every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine; and thoſe on Materia Medica every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to Dr. Crichton, at his houſe, No. 15, Clifford ſtreet.

The Medical Lectures in the Univerſity of Glaſgow will begin on Tueſday, the 3d of November, at the following hours:—*Dieteticks, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy*, by Dr. MILLAR, at ten o'clock in the forenoon —— *Midwifery*, by Mr. TOWERS, at eleven—*Theory and Practice of Phyſic*, by Dr. FREER, at twelve—*Anatomy and Surgery*, by Dr. JEFFRAY, at two o'clock in the afternoon—*Chemiſtry and Chemical Pharmacy*, by Dr. CLEGHORN, at ſeven—*Clinical Lectures on the Caſes of Patients in the Royal Infirmary*, by Dr. FREER and Dr. CLEGHORN. The firſt Lecture by Dr. Freer, on Thurſday, the 12th of November, at ſix o'clock in the evening—Dr. BROWN will begin his Lectures on Botany, about the beginning of May next.

Citizen GEOFFROY, of the National Inſtitute of Egypt, in a ſecond journey which he has made to Sakkara, has been particularly employed in the ſtudy of the leſs apparent catacombs. He has obſerved ſome wells of but little depth, which only terminate in a very ſmall cavity, and ſome excavations ſtill leſs conſiderable, appropriated to the indigent. Their bodies, penetrated with bitumen, were enveloped in their mantles made of the ſame woollen ſtuff as the Felahhs now make uſe of; branches of date tree were placed in the folds of this ſtuff, and ſtalks of maize or Indian wheat formed the laſt covering; the whole was fixed by cords of date-tree. This rude mummy was depoſited in a foſs cut out of the rock; and the ſtones proceeding from this excavation, were laid in a heap on the body and cemented together with a fine plaſter. The naturaliſt whoſe obſervations are here reported and abridged, was afterwards convinced that the catacombs of Memphis have all been as much explored by digging as thoſe of Thebes. There are found on the ſurface of the rock, and buried under the ſands which the winds have ſince carried there, mummies extracted from the ſubterranean galleries, different ſmall figures, that of the Typhon, particularly pottery-ware, ſome of which are of elegant forms, and like the vaſes of Herculaneum, ſmall maſſes of natron, carefully and curiouſly wrapt up in linen, gums, bitumens, and leaves tranſpierced by cords of palm-tree and diſpoſed in the form of chaplets.

It appears from a report communicated to the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, on the *Rheum Palmatum*, a root imported into France, by Citizen COSTE, that this ſpecies of rhubarb is preferable to what is uſually vended in commerce. The utility of this importation has been completely demonſtrated. The Lyceum has decreed a medal and a crown to the importer.

It appears from a paper read at the private ſitting of the Free Society of Sciences, Letters

Letters and Arts of Paris, by Citizen BOUVYER DES MORTIERS, that an individual, whoſe name is not mentioned, had made for ſale, a pretty large quantity of blue for painting, with a mixture of ceruſe, Pruſſian blue, and oil of walnuts. He covered it up with water ſeveral inches to prevent its deſiccation, and laid it by till occaſion ſhould require it. After a certain time, ſome one calling on him in want of this paint, he was very much ſurpriſed to find it all white, except the ſurface, the colour of which was well preſerved. He was inclined to put ſome Pruſſian blue into the paint, when, by grinding or mixing it in the open air without addition, he ſaw the colour come again of itſelf, and in effect, by this operation he reſtored it to its former intenſity. He then covered it again with oil, imagining that it would keep better than under water. But his expectation was diſappointed, as the colour diſappeared a ſecond time, throughout the whole maſs. The Society of Medicine and Arts at Nantes, to which ſome of this diſcoloured and very white paint was brought, cauſed ſome to be ſtretched on white paper, upon wood, and on the wall of a caſement, and in a ſpace of time longer or ſhorter, the colour appeared again in its luſtre; that of the white paper was the ſloweſt in its regeneration. Here Citizen LE BOUVYER inquires what is the cauſe of this phenomenon? Is it the oil, which, by changing, diſcolours the Pruſſian blue? Is it the air in maſs, or ſome one of its principal conſtituents, or any other ſubſtance found to be mingled or diſſolved in it, which recalls the colour? To theſe queſtions the author of the paper attempts to reply, by publiſhing the different intereſting experiments which he has made on this ſubject, and from which he deduces the following reſults: 1. That the diſcolouration of the paint is not owing to the decompoſition of the oil, but to the change of ſurfaces occaſioned by the retreat of the matter upon itſelf, and by the extinction of the luminous globules in the ſmall laminæ and in the pores of the colouring ſubſtance: 2. That neither the air in maſs nor any of its conſtituent principles, nor any thing contained in it, is neceſſary to regenerate the colour, ſince it is regenerated as well in vacuo as in the open air: 3. That caloric, without the contact of light, impedes the return of the colour, inſtead of contributing to it, and even deſtroys it: And, laſtly, that the interior movement of the parts, in whatever manner it be excited, and the action of the light, are ſufficient to re-produce the colour more or leſs rapidly, according as there is more or leſs of light and of movement.

Cit. BERNARD preſented to the ſame aſſembly the copy and demonſtration of a machine of his own invention, by the help of which a man deprived of one hand may cut a pen.

Citizen GEOFFROY, of the National Inſtitute of Egypt, has in his poſſeſſion three mummies, extremely well preſerved. They have been taken from the ſubterranean reſearches made at Sakkara, and are the firſt that have been found entire ſince the arrival of the French in Egypt. Each is incloſed in a coffer of ſycamore-wood, which is itſelf incloſed in ſeveral folds of linen wrapper, glued together; two of the coffers are ſculptured, the third is without ornaments in relievo, and the wrapper of this laſt is covered with hieroglyphics. In another mummy the hieroglyphics are deſigned on the wooden coffer which is tapeſtried with fine pointed linen, and the outer fold of linen is only covered with inſignificant paintings, which, however, have preſerved all their luſtre and freſhneſs. Citizen Geoffroy propoſes to depoſit his mummies, as likewiſe the great collection of which they make a part, in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Paris. The profeſſor, it is added, ſpares neither care nor expence, to procure and preſerve objects, the acquiſition of which may be uſeful to the progreſs of Natural Hiſtory.

We learn that the ſeveral departments of the *Bibliothèque Françoiſe*, a periodical, critical work, conducted by CHARLES POUGENS, are filled by the following eminent perſons: Natural Hiſtory, Chemiſtry, and Surgery, by BERTHOLLET, DESMARETS, LABILLARDIERE, LASSUS, Members of the Inſtitute; FORTIN, d'URBAN, &c. Political and Rural Economy, by TESSIER, of the Inſtitute, Legiſlation, &c. DELAMALLE, Juriſconſulte; P. USTERY. Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Travels, by LANGLES, LAPORTE-DUTHEIL, LEBLOND, E. TOULONGEON, Members of the Inſtitute; CHARDON LA ROCHETTE, P. H. MARRON, &c. Philoſophy, Literature, Poetry, Romances, &c. by BOUFFLERS, SEGUR; Meſdames BEAUFORT, d'HAUSSOUL, HENRIETTE BOURDIE VIOT, LOUISE ST. LEON, HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, &c.

The following is a general and comparative reſult of the bills of mortality of Cairo, during the years VII. and VIII. of the new French æra, preſented to the National

tional Inſtitute of Egypt, by Citizen DESGENETTES, on the 1ſt of Nivoſe, year IX.

*Year VII.*

| Months. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vendemiaire | | | | |
| 29 and 30 Brumaire - | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 |
| Frimaire - | 6 | 96 | 138 | 301 |
| Nivoſe - | 62 | 101 | 198 | 361 |
| Pluvioſe - | 97 | 102 | 197 | 396 |
| Ventoſe - | 98 | 139 | 253 | 490 |
| Germinal - | 103 | 152 | 263 | 518 |
| Floreal - | 116 | 139 | 320 | 575 |
| Prairial - | 71 | 138 | 330 | 539 |
| Meſſidor - | 91 | 148 | 365 | 604 |
| Thermidor | 96 | 118 | 517 | 726 |
| Fructidor - | 81 | 132 | 404 | 617 |
| Complementary Days - | 14 | 29 | 76 | 119 |
| Total - | 898 | 1299 | 3071 | 5263 |

*Year VIII.*

| Months. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vendemiaire - | 113 | 112 | 325 | 550 |
| Brumaire - | 99 | 147 | 380 | 626 |
| Frimaire - | 128 | 171 | 564 | 863 |
| Nivoſe - | 102 | 160 | 813 | 1075 |
| Pluvioſe - | 77 | 117 | 499 | 693 |
| Ventoſe - | 7 | 7 | 37 | 51 |
| Germinal - | | | | |
| Floreal - | 71 | 86 | 117 | 274 |
| Prairial - | 122 | 167 | 285 | 574 |
| Meſſidor - | 107 | 163 | 197 | 467 |
| Thermidor - | 83 | 133 | 128 | 344 |
| Fructidor - | 76 | 92 | 143 | 311 |
| Complementary Days - | 18 | 21 | 28 | 67 |
| Total - | 1003 | 1376 | 3516 | 5895 |

The tables of the year VII. were only commenced on the 29th of Brumaire; and the circumſtances of the ſiege, in the year VIII prevented the collecting of the exact reſults of Ventoſe, Germinal, and Floreal.

In Egypt, the General of Diviſion, FRIANT, Commandant of the fifth Diſtrict, has made an excurſion to the Arabian Tower, ſituated about ten leagues from Alexandria. This monument appears very ancient, but it is extremely decayed, eſpecially in the part expoſed to the north. About three hundred toiſes from this tower is a vaſt ſquare building, of about 120 feet on each front; the walls are of a great height, and of a thickneſs beyond all the uſual proportions. This monument likewiſe appears very ancient, and ſeems to have ſome relation with the antiquities of Upper Egypt. No traveller has ſpoken of it, and General Friant exceedingly regrets the not having had with him in his journey any one, who, more converſant than himſelf in the knowledge of antique monuments, could aſſign the epoch in which the one here alluded to was built, and the uſe to which it was appropriated. General Friant has found many other ruins in the tour that he has made to a part of the coaſt of Barbary. He has explored almoſt all the antient extent of the lake Mareotis, and the canton of Mariouth, inhabited by a number of Arabian tribes.

According to a report of Citizen DESMARETZ, of the National Inſtitute and of the Lyceum of Arts, read to the latter aſſembly, on the manufacture of Bauwans, at Paſſy, cotton is now brought to as great perfection in France as in England, and it is no dearer. Some ſuperb patterns were handed about to the members. The Lyceum have granted to the author of this eſtabliſhment a crown and a medal.

Profeſſor SCHUMACHER, of Copenhagen, has juſt publiſhed the firſt volume of his *Medico Chirurgical Obſervations*. As the author is attached to the ſervice of the hoſpital, he muſt naturally have occaſion to make curious remarks and ſuch as are worthy of record. His zeal, has led him to endeavour to ſubſtitute the uſe of indigenous plants, to that of foreign vegetables: for example, he uſually employs the gratiola in lieu of ipecacuanha. When this herb does not operate ſufficiently alone, he recommends to aſſiſt it by the addition of a little rhubarb. He has likewiſe, diſcovered that in wounds and ulcers with inflammation, the *cortex hippocaſtani* or *ſalicis* has the ſame effect as the *cortex Peruvianus*, which is much dearer. The *carex arenaria* may be ſubſtituted with equal ſucceſs to ſarſaparilla. In intermitting fevers, with the help of ſuch another *cortex*, there is no longer occaſion for the *cortex regius*. And, laſtly, it reſults from his experiments that the *Fabæ Picharim* is an efficacious remedy againſt the *fluor albus (fleurs blanches)* eſpecially when the malady is inveterate, and proceeds from imbecility.



REVIEW

# REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Three Figures and nine Voluntaries for the Organ or Piano-forte, interſperſed with ſeveral Interludes, by various Authors. The Figures and moſt of the Voluntaries originally compoſed by the late John Erneſt Eberlin, Organiſt at Saltzbourg. The whole arranged with ſome additions and alterations for the Uſe of Organiſts and Practitioners in general, and reſpectfully inſcribed to Doctor Buſby, by Joſeph Diettenhofer.* 7s. 6d.

*Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

THE preſent publication is the counterpart of one arranged from the ſame author, and publiſhed ſome time ſince, by Mr. Diettenhofer. Of that firſt part our muſical readers will remember that we ſpoke in high terms; the ſecond part is, in every reſpect, equally worthy of the ingenious and ſcientific Eberlin, and in its arrangement does much credit to the taſte and judgment of the editor.

The ſubjects of the figures are in general truly original, very ingeniouſly fancied, and worked with a ſkill only found in the really great maſters. The Voluntaries are cloſely conſtructed, and the Interludes are written with taſte. Eberlin's ſtyle, to uſe the words of the editor, in his advertiſement prefixed to the work, may be regarded as a true ſpecimen of organ compoſitions and organ performances, (eſpecially as practiſed in Germany), and exhibits a ſtrong likeneſs of Handel's figures and extemporary voluntaries.

Of the firſt part of this claſſical publication, a ſecond edition is already announced, and we do not heſitate to predict that the preſent will have an equally rapid ſale.

*A new and complete Preceptor for the Clarinet, containing a ſhort and eaſy Treatiſe on Muſic, the Art of acquiring a fine tone, including forty-two Leſſons on the relative Notes, peculiar to the Clarinet; on the Chalumeau and Fingering the Inſtrument; on counting the Time, &c. by John Mahon.* 10s. 6d.

*Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

After peruſing the preſent publication with that ſedulous attention which didactic works of this magnitude demand, we can have the pleaſure to announce it to practitioners on the inſtrument, for the cultivation of which it is written, as containing an elaborate and well digeſted ſeries of inſtructions, progreſſively diſpoſed and clearly laid down, and which, if duly ſtudied, cannot fail to produce a correct and comprehenſive idea of the characters and powers of the clarinet, and a rapid advance in its practice and execution.

The author opens his preceptive matter with a view of the nature and capacity of this attractive inſtrument, and then proceeds to the management of the mouth or *embouchure*, explaining the method of acquiring a firmneſs in the lips, and a proper government of the reed, which, he juſtly obſerves, is the foundation of a good tone.

After ſome uſeful and judicious inſtructions reſpecting the poſition of the arms and head, we find ſome remarks ſo illuſtrative of the beſt method of acquiring a free and juſt ſtyle of performance, that we cannot do better than extract the ſenſe of them. "The great beauty of the clarinet, (ſays Mr. Maton,) conſiſts in a fine mellow tone, and a judicious expreſſion, to acquire which the practitioner ſhould not attempt too ſoon to move the finger rapidly, but, on the contrary, ſhould play the gamut, ſwelling and diminiſhing the notes, till the tone becomes ſteady and confirmed. He may thus proceed to the practice of ſuch of the favourite Scotch airs, as are adapted to the clarinet."

In the body of the work we find the ſcale and a drawing of the inſtrument, the doctrine of time, an explanation of the words commonly uſed in muſic, an aſcending and deſcending ſeries of ſwelling notes, *lepas* for the *chalumeau* and clarinet notes, and a ſcale of the *corno baſſetta*, with a drawing of the inſtrument. The practitioner is alſo furniſhed with twelve eaſy leſſons for two clarinets; twelve favorite airs, ſelected from the beſt Scottiſh, Iriſh, and French muſic, adapted for two clarinets; eight exerciſes for acquiring neat execution, from *concertanti duetto*, and a variety of *cadenzas* or preludes in different keys.

*Journal de Muſique pour les Dames*; or, *Elegant Selections, compriſing the moſt favorite Compoſitions of Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, &c. arranged for the Piano forte and Harp. In two Volumes folio. Volume* 1. 10s. 6d.

*Roiſe.*

The firſt volume of this work, which now lays before us, contains ſixty-four pages, and exhibits an extenſive and reſpectable catalogue of vocal and inſtrumental muſic. Amongſt nearly thirty ar-

ticles, moſt of which are popular favorites, either in this or other countries, we find two rondos by Paeſiello, extracted from a collection expreſsly compoſed for the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, General Koſkiuſko's Grand March, with variations by Mozart; "A Prey to Tender Anguiſh," by Haydn; a favorite rondo by Pleyel, and a celebrated air by Gluck. The whole forms a handſome folio volume, and ſhould the remaining part of the work be ſelected with equal judgment, and printed with the ſame accuracy as the preſent, the "Journal de Muſique" will contain a valuable collection of modern muſic.

*"Little Sue," a Ballad, as ſung by Miſs Daniels, at Vauxhall Gardens, compoſed by W. P. R. Cope.* 1s. *Clementi and Co.*

Mr. Cope, in this little compoſition, has ſcrupulouſly attended to the turn and ſenſe of the words, and produced all that variety and relief intended by the poet. The deſcent of the voice at "O then I'm forced to beg for more," is judicious, and the changes of the time at "Do ſweet Lady," and at "Remember little Sue," are particularly proper and expreſſive. The words are written by Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. and by their characteriſtic eaſe and ſimplicity do credit to their author.

*"It is Night, and I am alone," Compoſed by the late John Percy.* 2s. 6d. *Clementi & Co.*

We find in this ſong ſome traits of genius and juſt conception, much above the general caſt of modern compoſitions. The words are from Oſſian, and the compoſer has entered into their ſpirit, fervor and wild rudeneſs with an enthuſiaſm worthy of that talent and feeling which he had already diſplayed in ſo many ſimilar inſtances. The variation of the movements produces a conſpicuous and forcible effect, and the piano-forte accompaniment is judiciouſly and expreſſively conſtructed.

*Numbers 19 and 20 of Apollo et Terpſichore, forming a Collection of the moſt celebrated Songs, Duets, Rondos, Airs, &c. ſelected from the Works of Mozart, Haydn, Pleyel, Paeſiello, &c. &c. Adapted for the Piano-forte, Harp, Violin, or German Flute.* 1s. *Rolfe.*

The preſent numbers of this pleaſing and uſeful work contain a variety of well-choſen matter, and cannot fail to contribute to the improvement of juvenile practitioners, both vocal and inſtrumental. Among other attractive little articles we find Madame Hilligſberg's Scotch Reel; "Sweet ſung the Lark," compoſed by Martino; a celebrated Welſh air; "Haſte the Joys of Life to ſhare," by Reichardt; a minuet by Mozart; a cradle ſong, by Coſpoth, and a favorite rondo by Pleyel.

*Sonata for the Piano forte, compoſed by an Amateur.* 1s.
*Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We give Meſſrs. Goulding and Co. due credit for republiſhing a ſonata at once ſo beautiful in its ſtyle, and ſo improving to the juvenile finger as the preſent, but cannot conceive by what means they have been led into the fallacy of announcing it as the production of an *Amateur*. It is from the pen of the late truly ingenious John Chriſtian Bach, and will be found in one of his ſets of familiar pieces for the piano-forte.

We have not the ſlighteſt intention to inſinuate any intended impoſition, but feel ourſelves obliged to remark, that publiſhers cannot be too circumſpect as to the originality of what is offered to them for the preſs, or the propriety of the titles and names they adopt.

*"When Sappho Tun'd the Raptur'd Strain." A Glee, firſt compoſed by Mr. Danby, for three Voices, now arranged for four Voices, viz. a Treble, Countertenor, Tenor, and Baſs, as a regular Figure, with alterations, additions, and a thorough-Baſs, by Joſeph Diettenhofer.* 2s. *Preſton.*

Though Mr. Diettenhofer cannot in the preſent publiçation claim the merit of an original compoſer, much praiſe is due to him for the maſtery and judgment with which he has arranged and newly harmonized this popular glee. The *fugue* he has conſtructed from the ſubject of the ſecond movement evinces conſiderable ſcience, and much happy contrivance; the anſwers are every where introduced with ſo much meaning and effect, and exhibit ſuch proofs of talent in this ſpecies of compoſition, that we hope Mr. Diettenhofer will, eve long, favor the public with ſome original productions.

*Richer's favorite Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by A. Betts.* 1s. *Rolfe.*

This is one of thoſe little compoſitions which it is become ſo much the faſhion to form on known and popular ſubjects, and on which we are always inclined to look with a favourable eye, becauſe, while they are ſo greatly calculated to allure the young practitioner to that application, without which little advance in execution can be expected, they chiefly conſiſt of paſſages which give a due and proper exerciſe to the fingers.

Our

Our muſical readers will be pleaſed to learn that Meſſrs. Clementi and Co. have invented a new ſpecies of barrel organ, which to the uſual properties of that inſtrument adds the advantages of a double drum, tabor, triangle, flageolet, and pedal movements, all of which may be blended together, or introduced ſeparately at the momentary will of the performer. At our examination of this curious and original piece of mechaniſm, we were not leſs ſtruck with the various effects of power and ſweetneſs which it produces, than with the ſimplicity and permanency of conſtruction under which the whole is compriſed, and by which it is not only calculated for an eaſy conveyance to any part of the united kingdom, but for exportation to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

### ANTIQUITIES.

The Sports and Paſtimes of the People of England; including Rural and Domeſtic Recreations, Proceſſions and Pompous Spectacles, &c. from the earlieſt Period to the preſent Time, illuſtrated by Engravings from ancient Paintings, by Joſeph Strutt, 4to. Plates coloured, 5l. 5s. Plain 3l. 3s. bds. White.

### EDUCATION.

An Engliſh Alphabet for the Uſe of Foreigners, wherein the Pronunciation of the Vowels, or Voice-letters, is explained in twelve ſhort Rules; abridged from a larger Work (for the Uſe of Omai), by Granville Sharp, 1s. 6d. White.

The Child's Firſt Book improved; with a Preface addreſſed to all affectionate Mothers and Teachers of Children, 1s. White.

A New Introduction to the Latin Tongue, on the Plan of the Grammar uſed at Eton, with conſiderable Additions, and explanatory Obſervations, 3s. Rivingtons.

### HISTORY.

Hiſtory of the Rebellion in Ireland, in the Year 1798, &c. containing an Account of the Proceedings of the Iriſh Revolutioniſts from the Year 1782; with an Appendix to illuſtrate ſome facts, by the Rev. James Gordon, Rector of Killigup, 8vo. 8s. boards. Hurſt.

Hiſtorical Sketch of the Invaſions on the Britiſh Iſles, from the Time of William the Conqueror; tranſlated and *continued* from the French; with a coloured Chart of Great Britain and Ireland, on which each Deſcent is delineated, 4to. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

### LAW

A Copious and Correct Abſtract of the Act of Parliament paſſed June 27, 1801, for the Relief of certain Inſolvent Debtors, by a Barriſter at Law; to which is ſubjoined a Complete Alphabetical Liſt of all the Perſons who have taken, or intend to take, the Benefit of the ſaid Act, 1s. 6d. Symonds.

An Addenda to the Fourth Edition of the Bankrupt-laws; containing the Determinations to the End of the Year 1800, by William Cooke, Eſq 5s. ſewed. Brooke and Rider.

### MEDICAL.

A New Edition, containing upwards of twenty Sheets of New Matter, of Motherby's Medical Dictionary, reviſed and corrected; with Additions, by George Wallis, M. D. with Copper-plates, Folio, 3l. 3s. boards. Johnſon.

The Medical Aſſiſtant; or, Jamaica Practice of Phyſic, deſigned chiefly for the Uſe of Families and Plantations, by Thomas Dancer, M. D. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Murray and Highley.

Hiſtory of Animal Magnetiſm; its Origin, Progreſs, and Preſent State; its Principles and Secrets diſplayed, as delivered by the late Dr. Demainauduc; to which is added, Diſſertations on the Dropſy, Spaſm, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, Gout, Rheumatiſm, and Conſumption; alſo, Advice to thoſe who viſit the Sick, with Recipes to prevent Infection; a Definition of Sympathy, Antipathy, the Effects of the Imagination on Pregnant Women; of Nature, Hiſtory, and on the Reſurrection of the Body, by George Winter, M. D. 8vo. Newbery.

Obſervations on the Cancerous Breaſt; conſiſting chiefly of Original Correſpondence between the Author and Dr. Baillie, Mr. Cline, Dr. Babington, Mr. Abernethy, and Dr. Stokes; with an Introductory Letter to Dr. Pitcairn, by Joſeph Adams, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed. Longman and Rees.

### MISCELLANIES.

The Indian Guide! or, Traveller's Companion through Europe and Aſia, by Lieutenant-colonel Taylor, Part I. vol. 1, 12mo. 12s. boards. Wallis.

New Introduction for Playing Billiards; with an Hiſtorical Account of the Game, and ſome Account of diſtinguiſhed Players, 1s. 6d. Hurſt.

The Flowers of Perſian Literature; containing Extracts from the moſt celebrated Authors, in Proſe and Verſe; with a Tranſlation into Engliſh; to which is prefixed, an Eſſay on the Language and Literature of Perſia, by S. Rouſſeau, 4to. 18s. Sewell.

Hierogamy; or, an Apology for the Marriage of the Roman Catholic Prieſts without a Diſpenſation, in a Letter to the Rev. J. A. from the Rev, John Anthony Grigg, 1s. 6d. Thurgood.

Report

Report of the Debates in the two Houſes of Parliament during the preſent Year, 1801; with Notes and Illuſtrations, by William Woodfall, 3 vols. 2l. 2s. Stockdale.

A Statement of Facts relative to Mrs. H. More's Schools, occaſioned by ſome late Miſrepreſentations, 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Analytical Hints relative to the Proceſs of Ackermann, Suardy, and Co's Manufactories for Water-proof Cloths and Wearing Apparel, 1s. Hurſt.

The New Eaſt India Kalendar for 1801, compiled by Robert Hudſon; with a Map of India, 4s. ſewed. Debrett.

A Letter from the Right Hon Henry Dundas to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, on the Indian Debt, June 30, 1801, with official Documents, 5s. Debrett.

The Tooti Namah; or, Tales of the Parrot; in the Perſian Language, with an Engliſh Tranſlation, royal 8vo. Debrett.

An Account, ſhewing, in numerical Order, the Tickets entitled to Prizes in the Lottery, Anno 1800 (drawn in March laſt), with the Sums annexed; publiſhed by Order of the Managers, 1os 6d. Woodfall.

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# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

## *In Auguſt*, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE French, in their marine adventures, have undoubtedly been more fortunate ſince the publication of our laſt Number than at almoſt any former period of the war, they have captured two ſhips of the line and the Jaſon frigate, which unluckily ran a-ground in the bay of St. Malo, and, together with her crew, was immediately taken poſſeſſion of. With reſpect to their internal ſituation we ſeem to know but little. The reports circulated ſome time ſince of diſputes exiſting between the Firſt Conſul and Carnot and Talleyrand, are now ſufficiently proved to have been falſhoods: on quitting Paris, they ſeem to have been merely entruſted with miſſions of a private nature, which having accompliſhed, they have again returned to their reſpective poſts, the former ſtill directing, through the medium of his brother, who reſides there, the extraordinary preparations which are advancing at Boulogne.

As little truth there appears to have been in what has been alleged of a ſerious miſunderſtanding between the King of Pruſſia and Bonaparte; for, with a ſtretch of royal authority, which few people in this country will be diſpoſed to countenance, he has ordered to be cruſhed, at the inſtigation, it is ſuppoſed, of the Chief Conſul himſelf, a whole Committee of French Royaliſts, who have long been reſident in the Pruſſian dominions, and have lately been ſuſpected of fomenting intrigues in the interior of France. Pruſſia, as well as Sweden and Denmark, formerly notified

notified her acceſſion to the late treaty concluded at Peterſburg; but ſhe diſcovers very little inclination to retire from Hanover, and probably will not quit it at all.

The following are the details of the action of Algeſiras the 6th of July, and the ſubſequent engagement between that bay and Cadiz on the 12th and 13th of July, as given in the French papers:

Rear Admiral Linois, ſays the Miniſter of Marine, was apprized at half paſt ſeven in the morning, that the Engliſh ſquadron, which was cruizing before Cadiz, had paſſed the Streights. It was compoſed of ſix ſhips of the line, following in the wake of the leader, which ſteered for the Formidable, the ſhip more to the northward of the Deſaix, the Indomptable, and the frigate the Murion, to the ſouth. At a quarter paſt eight the battery of Iſle Verte fired upon the enemy. At half after eight the Indomptable began the fight, which ſoon became general. At half paſt nine Adm. Linois made the ſignal to cut the cables. The breeze from the land had fallen, and as the calm continued, the movement of the ſailing off of the ſhips was very tedious, and rendered more critical the poſition of the three ſhips, whoſe fire, however, did not ſlacken. At eleven o'clock the Formidable touched the ground, and the leader of the enemy's line touched alſo in front of her. Two Engliſh ſhips bore up with ſprings upon their cables, within a ſhort diſtance from thoſe of the Republic. The battery of Iſle Verte had almoſt for two hours ceaſed its fire, and the Engliſh boats, and other ſmall craft, threatened to poſſeſs themſelves of it. A captain of infantry, at the head of 130 ſoldiers, paſſengers on board the Formidable, went on ſhore to prevent the enemy from landing; they juſt arrived in time. An Engliſh boat was ſunk, and another taken. The captain of the Deſaix alſo ſent people to that battery, which was alſo ſerved with great activity. An Engliſh ſhip touched the ground oppoſite the battery, the fire of which we ſuſtained, as alſo that of the Indomptable. Her flag was ſtruck, but ſome of the boats towed her off. The battery of St. Jacques, ſituated to the north of the line, having ſlackened its fire, the General of Brigade, Devaux, who was on board the French ſquadron, haſtened into it with troops from the Deſaix, and poured ſome well-directed diſcharges upon the enemy. Seven Spaniſh gun-boats took ſuch an active part in the engagement, that five of them were ſunk or totally diſabled. The Engliſh ſhips were unable to reſiſt. Thoſe which were moored cut their cables, and the ſhip that was aground near the Formidable ſtruck her flag at two o'clock. In half an hour after, the battle ceaſed, the enemy having tacked, leaving the Hannibal, of 74 guns, behind. Admiral Linois, who takes no notice of his own ſervices in this glorious day, applies himſelf only to the praiſe of all thoſe who aſſiſted him; and it is with enthuſiaſm that he ſpeaks of the valour and diſcipline of the officers and ſoldiers, both by land and ſea. In the evening of the 6th of July ſeveral boats of the enemy's diviſion came on board the Hannibal to take away the wounded. As they had not a flag of truce, and were armed, Admiral Linois detained them and made them priſoners. The 7th of July he perceived at Gibraltar two of the ſhips that had been obliged to return into the port; the three others were in the road, but only one appeared fit to put to ſea." The Miniſter of Marine continues to ſay, "the battle laſted ſix hours, without intermiſſion; each French ſhip had to contend in ſucceſſion againſt three or four Engliſh. The loſs of the Engliſh he ſtates as amounting to 1500 men, killed and wounded, and that of the French 180 men killed, 300 wounded, of whom 13 are incurable, and 40 very ſeverely wounded.

The Spaniſh Admiral, Moreno, gives the following details of the engagement of the 12th and 13th of July.

"On the 9th of July, (ſays the Admiral) a diviſion of five Spaniſh ſhips of the line, one French ſhip of the line, and two frigates moored at Algeſiras, under his command, and joined the ſquadron of Vice Admiral Linois, encreaſed by the Hannibal, taken from the Engliſh. On the 12th, at one in the afternoon, Admiral Moreno gave the ſignal for preparing to return to Cadiz. During the night the ſquadron divided, the Formidable and Antoine, with two Spaniſh ſhips, aſtern. The night was very dark, and the wind freſh. The Engliſh ſquadron, which had been repaired at Gibraltar, and which ſailed at the ſame time with his, had been ſeen to windward in the evening. Two Spaniſh ſhips, three deckers, taking each other for enemies, fired and engaged upon each other in a terrible combat. They fell on board each other, one of them took fire, and both blew up. The St. Antoine, which was near theſe ſhips, ſeparated immediately on perceiving the fire, and thus fell to ſome diſtance from the ſquadron. The Admiral had not yet heard any ſure account of her. The Formidable perceiving

ceiving the miſtake of the two Spaniſh ſhips, received their ſhots without firing again, and avoided ſo melancholy a combat. Admiral Moreno, with three Spaniſh and two French veſſels, was at break of day to the weſtward of Cadiz. The Formidable, having ſteered directly for Cadiz, was at break of day on the Spaniſh coaſt, within reach of the Engliſh ſquadron. The battle began; alone againſt three ſhips and a frigate, the Formidable muſt have been taken; but the crew, glorying in the laurels of Algeſiras, ſwore to ſink with the veſſel rather than ſtrike. Victory ſmiled upon this intrepid reſolution. Some cannon, well-pointed, kept the frigate at a diſtance. The Formidable manœuvred, and directed herſelf againſt the Pompee, which, at the ſecond diſcharge, loſt her three maſts and was rendered naked as a boat. Two veſſels ſtill remained; the Formidable, fired upon on both ſides, obliged them to quit her, and entered triumphantly into Cadiz."

In the Paris papers of the beginning of Auguſt, we find an official order, addreſſed to the prefects of the different departments throughout France, by Citizen Fouche, the Miniſter of General Police, relative to the incorrigible obſtinacy of the French clergymen, who, by the indulgence of the laws, were ſuffered to return to the boſom of their country. It recapitulates the various indulgencies granted by the new Conſtitution to thoſe emigrant Prieſts; ſuch as the unmoleſted exerciſe of their clerical function in the reſpective communes to which they belong, as well as the emoluments ariſing therefrom. It then proceeds to ſtate the ungrateful requital made by ſome of them to an indulgent Government; ſuch as fomenting diſunion and animoſity among the people; quarrelling perſonally with the reſident clergy, who were amicable to the laws of the Republic, and finally encouraging diſaffection and reſiſtance to the eſtabliſhed order of things now in France. It concludes with three particular remedies: firſt, to ſeize the ſeditious and hitherto refractory prieſts, and baniſh them out of the territories of the Republic; next to remove thoſe emigrant biſhops, vicars, or curates, who have returned under the indulgencies granted; and laſty, to maitain in each commune the prieſt only who meets the approbation of the majority of the inhabitants.

### RUSSIA.

The Peterſburg Gazette of the 30th of June contains the following intelligence: The eccleſiaſtical princes are, in the Conſtitution of the German Empire, a part full as legitimate as the ſecular princes. The one and the other have for their ſupport the peace of Weſtphalia, which has placed the ſhaken empire upon a baſis, on which repoſe the rights of the eccleſiaſtical princes. This peace has ſtrong guarantees, none of whom has as yet made known his opinion. The wiſe Catherine the Second took care to ſupport with a firm hand the bond of the Germanic Conſtitution. Her ſucceſſor upon the throne wiſhes to follow her ſyſtem, and the eccleſiaſtical princes may confide in his powerful mediation. The delay in deciding the buſineſs of the indemnities affords ground to believe, that the peace of the empire will be yet ſubjected to a great many changes. Pruſſia herſelf, notwithſtanding the friendſhip that unites her to France, does not treat this important affair with precipitation, &c.

The Emperor of Ruſſia ſeems deſirous of maintaining the relations of amity and peace with the Republic of France as well as other powers, as appears by a circular letter, dated 19th of June, ſigned by the Prince.

"All the relations of policy, commerce, and correſpondence with France, which were interrupted, in conſequence of the Revolution in that country, have not yet been re-eſtabliſhed in their full extent; but as at the preſent moment negociations are going on to effect a reconciliation with that power by every means conſiſtent with the dignity of the Emperor and the intereſts of his people, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to charge his Miniſters to apprize his foreign Ambaſſadors and Agents, that he is willing to renew the uſual courſe of connection with the Government, and that the conferences reſpecting that object are in full activity. In the ſituation in which this matter ſtands, therefore, it is no longer proper that the Ambaſſadors of his Imperial Majeſty ſhould continue to obſerve any diſtance towards the Ambaſſadors of the French Government."

A ſimilar letter has been ſent reſpecting the Agents of the Batavian Republic.

### DENMARK.

General Macdonald, in his ſpeech to the King of Denmark, on being introduced to him as Miniſter for the French Republic, paid a high compliment to the late reſiſtance of the Danes to the naval force of England.—"The Chief Conſul

of

of the Republic (ſays he,) could confer on me no more flattering proof of confidence than in giving me charge to keep up that good underſtanding with your Majeſty, and at the ſame time to be the interpreter of the French people and of their armies, in communicating to your Majeſty the expreſſions of the admiration raiſed in the minds of the French people, by the noble and magnanimous reſiſtance diſplayed by the Daniſh nation in defence of their violated rights, a reſiſtance which will raiſe to them a laſting monument of fame."

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence has arrived from Liſbon, dated July the 14th, that peace has been a ſecond time ſigned at Badajos. The Portugueſe fortreſſes are to be garriſoned by French and Spaniſh troops; Engliſh ſhips to be excluded from the ports; and the naval magazines of England are embarked for Gibraltar. About thirty Engliſh perſons, long reſident in Liſbon, went on board the packet, having been allowed but twenty four hours for their departure. The King of Spain, the Prince of Peace, and Lucien Bonaparte, are on their way from Badajos to Madrid; as is M. Pinto to Liſbon; and General St. Cyr is hourly expected there as Ambaſſador from the Republic of France.

ITALY.

The convention entered into with Cardinal Gonſalvi, on the part of the Pope, relative to the adjuſtment of all religious differences and diſcuſſions, was communicated by the Firſt Conſul to the Council of State, on the 6th of Auguſt, at Paris. It is, therefore, preſumed that the feuds, fomented by the prieſts, will ſoon entirely ceaſe; and that peace and harmony will characterize their Miniſtry in future.

From Florence, it is reported, that the Count de Ventura, having arrived there by order of his Majeſty, Louis I. king of Tuſcany, to receive, in his name, the oath of fidelity on the part of the Tuſcans, and to take poſſeſſion of his new ſtates, that official act accordingly took place on the 2d of Auguſt, with uncommon pomp, and amidſt the acclamations of a numerous and contented people.—The king will ſoon arrive, and preparations are making to receive him with a ſplendour ſuitable to his dignity. A proclamation was iſſued by his Tuſcan Majeſty, empowering the Count de Ventura to be his repreſentative in Tuſcany until his arrival; and another proclamation was publiſhed by General Murat, announcing the act of taking poſſeſſion.

WEST INDIES.

Touiſſant L'Ouverture has arrived at Cape François, from the city of St. Domingo, after having organized and garriſoned with black troops all that part of the iſland which originally belonged to the Spaniards. Several engineers are now employed by him in fortifying the different ports at the eaſt end of the iſland; and at Port Plata they have thrown up a long range of batteries, and mounted all the guns of the Engliſh frigate, Tartar, wrecked there in 1795.

EGYPT.

From the Extraordinary Gazette, publiſhed on the 21ſt of July, it appears that the defeat of the French army at Cairo, by that of the Grand Vizier, was nothing more than a check given to their progreſs.—It was the object of the French, by a very rapid motion from this city, to aſſault the Ottoman camp, diſperſe the army, and then, perhaps, endeavour to advance towards Alexandria, and relieve it from its blockade. All this might have been accompliſhed, had it not been for the fortunate preſence of Colonel Murray, and ſeveral other Britiſh officers of a high degree of bravery and tactical knowledge, at this very moment in the Ottoman camp itſelf, and who had become appriſed of the intentions of the enemy. Inſtead of waiting to receive the aſſault, ſurrounded by the uſual incumbrances of women, and vaſt bodies of men unconnected with arms, they adviſed the Vizier to be in readineſs for the enemy, by a ſelect and advanced detachment; and, by the introduction of other military manœuvres of equal importance, completely ſucceeded in fruſtrating the intentions of the French, compelling them to retire, with the loſs of about fifty killed, againſt thirty killed and eighty wounded on the part of the Turks. In this action the number of French are ſtated to have amounted to 4600, including cavalry; and that of the Turkiſh forces to about 9000. Fort Leſbie has been ſince evacuated, ſo that the whole of Damietta is now in poſſeſſion of the Allies. We find alſo confirmed the important capture of the convoy of 550 camels, together with 600 French priſoners, which we mentioned in our laſt number; and, what is of more conſequence, ſtill we learn that Oſman Bey, the ſucceſſor of Murad Bey,

has completely decided for the Britiſh, and has actually joined Sir J. Hutchinſon with a corps of 1500 excellent cavalry, the kind of force in which the Britiſh army was moſt deficient.

From the inactivity which has of late been manifeſted by Sir J. Hutchinſon, there appears to be difficulties of conſiderable moment; for, between the 10th of May and the 1ſt of June, he does not ſeem to have advanced above forty or fifty miles, having at the former period been at Rhamanie, and at the latter at Alkam. As to the aſſiſtance to be derived from the Bombay army, it is even yet doubtful; the inaccuracy of Lord Elgin's general ſtatements we have formerly animadverted upon, and we now find, by Sir J. Hutchinſon's diſpatch, that, inſtead of the whole of this force having reached Suez, Colonel Murray, with the firſt diviſion alone, had arrived, not at Suez, but at Caſſir, a port at a conſiderable diſtance: and that General Baird, with the remainder of the troops, had not arrived any where, but was daily expected.

By intelligence from Vienna, of the 1ſt of Auguſt, we underſtand that Lord Minto, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, received a courier from Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, and immediately publiſhed the important official news, that the city and fort of Cairo, with the whole of the French troops in that garriſon, part of whom were in an entrenched camp, had agreed, by a convention, to evacuate Egypt to the united Turkiſh and Britiſh forces. The French troops were not made priſoners; but were to be tranſported to France at the expence of Great Britain, with their arms, artillery, baggage, effects, &c. &c.

The reſult of this affair is, that the whole of Upper and part of Lower Egypt is in the power of the Allies. After the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Cairo, General Hutchinſon wiſhed to proceed againſt Alexandria with the Engliſh, and the whole of the forces that could be ſpared.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The plan of defending this country againſt any hoſtile attack on the part of France is ſtill perſevered in; it is, nevertheleſs, queſtioned by many, whether France ever had any ſerious intention of making a deſcent. Upon an impartial ſurvey of what has been aſcertained by Lord Nelſon in his coaſting excurſions, it does appear to us very obvious, that the Chief Conſul has had no real intention of hazarding ſo mad an enterprize as a ſerious deſcent upon the Britiſh Empire, for he does not appear to have made any adequate preparations for ſo formidable an undertaking. In the inner harbour, of Boulogne indeed, we are told that there are not leſs than a fleet of an hundred gun-boats ready for ſailing. This, however, in the firſt place, is all conjecture; and, ſecondly, allowing it to be a fact, and that each of them will accommodate eighty men, which is being very liberal in our conceſſion, we ſtill ſhould have from this chief magazine of attack not more than 8000 men, a force that would be deſtroyed before they could accompliſh any one object of ſerious moment. But we are told the official French journal, the *Moniteur*, has publicly avowed theſe preparations for a long time, and decidedly ſtated it to be the intention of Bonaparte to attempt an invaſion; and there has been a perpetual marching and countermarching of gun-boats from port to port in the ſight of our own fleets. For theſe very reaſons we diſbelieve the whole affair; when Bonaparte is ſerious in his intentions of a deſcent, he will be cautious and private—he will not employ his own printer to trumpet forth to all the world the object he has in view, nor proceed with his plan of preparation in the full face of the Britiſh navy. His object was, unqueſtionably, if he could have carried it, to frighten the Miniſtry and the People on this ſide of the water, that he might the more eaſily have obtained his propoſed terms of pacification.

All the coaſt on the eaſtern part of Kent is in a ſtate of great preparation to repel the threatened invaſion. The Sea Fencibles have been ſeveral times exerciſed on board the Redoubt, Captain Shepherd, laying at Shelneſs Point, for the protection of that part of the coaſt, and the oppoſite ſhore of Whitſtable and Hern Bay.

The German Journals ſpeak of the approaching deſcent on England with as much certainty as the Engliſh themſelves. They have already placed at the head of this important expedition, Generals Maſſena, Augereau, Lannes, and Bernadotte. They beſides announce the formation of a permanent War Council, of which Moreau is to be preſident.

The military preparations along the Flemiſh coaſt are continued with undiminiſhed activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry for ſome ſecret expedition, has been lately ſelected from the troops at Bruſſels; and Carnot, Inſpector General of Engineers, the brother to the Ex-director,

ter, has inſpected Bruges, Oſtend, and Nieuport.

The whole coaſt of *ci-devant* Flanders, the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuſe, and the ports of Holland, are however blockaded by the Engliſh ſquadrons and cruizers. All theſe extraordinary exertions evince the fears of the Engliſh Government at the formidable preparations carrying on from the Texel as far as Havre.

Authentic intelligence arrived at the Admiralty, July the 28th, from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, informing the Lords Commiſſioners that his Lordſhip had received a letter from Captain Briſbane, of his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Breſt harbour.

Captain Briſbane informs the Admiral that a moſt daring and gallant enterprize was, on the night of the 21ſt of July, undertaken by the boats of his Majeſty's ſhips, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieutenant Loſack, of the Ville de Paris, whoſe gallantry on the occaſion is better felt than expreſſed, who ſucceeded in boarding and carrying the French national ſhip, La Chevrette, mounting twenty guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the Bay of Camaret, and in preſence of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Captain Briſbane ſays, any comments of his would fall ſhort of the merits due to thoſe gallant officers, ſeamen, and marines, employed in this ſervice. He concludes with regretting the loſs of the killed and wounded; but ſays, when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively ſmall. The total of the killed was eleven, and of the wounded fifty-ſeven, and one miſſing. The total of the enemy killed was the captain and ninety-one ſeamen and troops, and of the wounded ſixty two.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez has ſent a letter to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, at Gibraltar, the 6th of July, of the following purport: He ſtood through the Streights, with his Majeſty's ſquadron under his orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, which were at anchor off Algeſiras: On opening Cabareta point, he found the ſhips lay at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reaſonable hope of ſucceſs in the attack. He had previouſly directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry; and, although it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing, (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country) and to which circumſtance he has to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well intended enterprize. Captain Stirling anchored oppoſite to the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the Pompée to action in the moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, which was alſo followed by the commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the moſt favourable proſpect of being along-ſide one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and he was extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort with this ſhip and the Audacious to cover her from the enemy, he was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries.

The total number of officers and men killed, wounded, and miſſing, in this action, was 375.

Another diſpatch from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated on board the Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13, was received at the Admiralty, Auguſt the 3d, acquainting the Commiſſioners that the three French line of battle ſhips diſabled in the action of the 6th of July, off Algeſiras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line of battle-ſhips under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of ſeventy four guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail on the morning of the 12th of July, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which the French had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

The Admiral ſays, "I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers, but, through the great exertions of Captain Brenton, the officers, and men, belonging to the Cæſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out

out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after, with all the ſquadron, except the Pompee, which ſhip had not had time to get in the maſts." The Admiral ſays he was determined, if poſſible, to obſtruct the paſſage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening he obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight he bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb, being ſtationed a head of the Cæſar, he directed Captain Keats to make ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhips in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips, and on the Cæſar's coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker, that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſeen in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſting of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation, the Cæſar paſſed to cloſe with the ſhip engaged by the Superb, and by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having, at this time, come up, he bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a preſs of ſail, ſtanding out of the Straits, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames, a head of the Cæſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer aſtern, coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze; but, as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his main-maſt, (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her. The French ſhip was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale.

The enemy's ſhips (he adds) are now in ſight to the weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip, are alſo in ſight, with the Carlotta, Portugueſe frigate, commanded by Captain Crawfurd Duncan, who very handſomely came out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to Captain Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb.

The Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip, the Real Carlos, and the Sans Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up. The San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, was taken by the Superb.

Sir James Saumarez received the following ſtatement from Captain Keats:—

The Captain informs the Admiral, that in conſequence of his directions to make ſail up to and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, he, at half paſt eleven, found himſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three-decked ſhip, which, having brought in one with two other ſhips, nearly line abreaſt, he opened his fire upon, at not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ſhip as the others abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb. In about a quarter of an hour he perceived the ſhip he was engaging, and which had loſt her fore-top-maſt, to be on fire, upon which they inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and ſhe proceeded on to the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chief of Diviſion, Le Rey, under French colours, and manned nearly equally with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after an action (the Chief being wounded) ſtruck her colours. He learns from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up, that in the confuſion of the action, the Hermenegildo miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate. Fourteen ſeamen and marines have been wounded on board the Superb; this is the extent of the Britiſh loſs in this action.

The Gazette of Auguſt 4 announces, that Lord Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſloop Speedy, off Barcelona, May 6, after a mutual chace and warm action had captured a Spaniſh frigate of 32 guns, twenty-two long-twelve pounders, and two heavy carronades, named the Gamo, commanded by Don Franciſco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, ſeamen, and marines. He ſays, the great diſparity of force rendering it neceſſary to adopt ſome meaſure that might prove deciſive, he reſolved to board, and, with Lieutenant

nant Parker, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the boatſwain, and crew, boarded, when, by the impetuoſity of the attack, they forced them inſtantly to ſtrike their colours. He has to lament, in boarding, the loſs of one man only, and the ſevere wounds received by Lieutenant Parker and the boatſwain.

Lord Cochrane ſays, the Speedy's force, at the commencement of the action, was 54, officers, men, and boys.

A letter received from Lord Nelſon, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Meduſa, off Boulogne, the 4th of Auguſt, ſtates, that the enemy's veſſels, brigs, and flats, (lugger rigged) and a ſchooner, twenty-four in number, were that morning, at day-light, anchored in a line in the front of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, he made the ſignal for them to weigh, and to throw ſhells at the veſſels, but as little as poſſible to annoy the town; the Captains placed their ſhips in the beſt poſſible poſition, and in the courſe of the morning ſix were on ſhore, evidently much damaged; at ſix in the evening, before high water, five of the veſſels which had been a-ground, hauled, with difficulty, into the Mole, the other remained under water: his Lordſhip believes that the whole of the veſſels would have gone inſide the pier but for want of water. What damage the enemy have ſuſtained, beyond what his Lordſhip ſaw, it was impoſſible to tell.

The Noble Admiral anchored, on the 7th of Auguſt, in Margate-roads, with ſixteen ſail of gun brigs, and was received with well deſerved honours.

Lord Nelſon, on his arrival at Margate, diſpatched an expreſs to Captain Rudſdell, Commanding Officer of the Ramſgate Sea Fencibles, to know whether he might rely on the aſſiſtance of that corps, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary to call them forth; to which they unanimouſly anſwered, "that if his Lordſhip would ſend a gun-boat for them, they would immediately attend his Lordſhip whitherſoever he pleaſed."

The following is the reſult of the authentic intelligence which has been received from Lord Nelſon reſpecting a ſecond attack upon Boulogne on the 18th of Auguſt.

Lord Nelſon imputes the failure of ſucceſs principally "to the darkneſs of the night, with the tide and half-tide, which ſeparated the diviſions, and to the circumſtances of all the diviſions not arriving at the ſame happy moment with Captain Parker, but he begs leave to be perfectly underſtood, that not the leaſt blame attaches itſelf to any perſon." The plan of attack was as follows:—eight flat boats, with howitzers, were under the direction of Captain Conn; and ſix flat boats, armed with marines only, together with the boats belonging to the different ſhips and cutters in the ſquadron, were put under the command of Captain Somerville, of the Eugenie, who made four equal diviſions of them, each conſiſting of flat boats, and about eleven ſix-oared boats. The firſt diviſion, with himſelf; the ſecond, under Captain Parker, of the Meduſa; the third, under Captain Cotgrave, of the Gannet; and the fourth, under Captain Jones, of the Diligence. Each diviſion having aſſembled on board the ſhips appointed, ſhoved off from them about eleven o'clock in the night of Auguſt the 15th. Each diviſion having its proportionate number of the enemy's veſſels to attack; the firſt beginning to the eaſtward, and ſo on in the order weſtward.

The ſecond diviſion got in firſt, the third ſoon after, which commenced a fire upon the enemy, but they were both ſoon obliged to retreat, having loſt many men, particularly the former. The firſt diviſion, owing to the ſtrength of the tide, did not reach the part allotted them until a little before day-light, when, amidſt a tremendous fire of ſhot, ſhells, and muſquetry, from the ſhore, as well as from the gun-veſſels, they very gallantly boarded the largeſt of the enemy's veſſels, a brig, mounting long twenty-four pounders and carronades, two of which were upon the quarter-deck, pointing forwards. She was manned with 150 ſoldiers, beſides ſeamen; her crew was ſtrongly barricaded abaft the main-maſt, and kept an inceſſant fire upon our men; in the interim of boarding, being firſt obliged to clear away her ſtrong boarding-netting, thoſe allotted to cut the cables, to their great diſappointment, found her moored with ſtrong chains alſo, fixed to her keel. Owing to the heavy fire from the ſoldiers on board, which was ſpiritedly returned by our marines, they were not able to get entire poſſeſſion of her, nor could they get at any means to ſet her on fire. After being three quarters of an hour on board and along ſide of her, they were obliged to abandon her, leaving a great number of their dead upon deck. The fourth diviſion, notwithſtanding every exertion of Captain Jones, and the officers and men in his diviſion, to get into action, could not ſucceed, owing to the tide.

Amongſt the wounded are Captain Parker,

Parker, and Lieutenant Langford.—Total, 4 officers, 33 ſeamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 ſeamen, 30 marines, wounded.—Total killed and wounded, 172.

Meſſrs. Williams and Gore two, Midſhipmen of the Meduſa, are ſince dead of their wounds at Deal.

The fate of Mr. Graves, Maſter of the Cæſar, the flag-ſhip of Admiral Saumarez's ſquadron, was very ſingular, and much to be lamented. He was ſtanding on the poop between the Admiral and an officer, giving his directions for bringing the ſhip cloſe to the enemy, along-ſide, in order that a ſingle broadſide might finiſh the conteſt, when a ſpent ball from a battery, ſeen in its approach by numbers, but not diſcerned by the unfortunate officer, took him in the neck, and ſevered his head from his body. He was buried next day at Gibraltar, with military honours.

We learn from Weymouth, that the King, on the 30th of July, declared his Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly. On the ſame day the King appointed the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt, 1801.*

| | *No. of Caſes.* |
|---|---|
| **ACUTE DISEASES.** | |
| TYPHUS | 28 |
| Hepatitis | 1 |
| Acute Rheumatiſm | 1 |
| **CHRONIC DISEASES.** | |
| Tuſſis | 10 |
| Tuſſis et Dyſpnœa | 7 |
| Pleurodyne | 3 |
| Phthiſis Pulmonalis | 2 |
| Hydrothorax | 2 |
| Anaſarca | 3 |
| Aſcites | 1 |
| Cephalalgia | 5 |
| Paralyſis | 3 |
| Vomitus | 3 |
| Diarrhœa | 8 |
| Dyſpepſia | 8 |
| Chloroſis | 4 |
| Menorrhagia | 4 |
| Aſthenia | 4 |
| Scrophula | 3 |
| Hæmorrhois | 2 |
| Hypochondriaſis | 3 |
| Pſora | 4 |
| Herpes | 7 |
| Lepra | 1 |
| Rheumatiſmus Chronicus | 13 |
| **PUERPERAL DISEASES.** | |
| Peritonitis | 1 |
| Maſtodynia | 2 |
| Menorrhagia lochialis | 3 |
| **INFANTILE DISEASES.** | |
| Vermes | 2 |
| Herpes | 5 |
| Diarrhœa | 4 |

Whilſt we are under the neceſſity of again adverting to a ſubject, which we have long been obliged to conſider—the prevalence of the typhoid contagion—we are at the ſame time happy to announce, that the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe are much leſs formidable than they have heretofore been, and that a fatal termination takes place much leſs frequently. The number of patients affected by it has indeed been rather increaſed, and it continues to propagate itſelf very extenſively; but thoſe affections of the brain, which formerly conſtituted ſo prominent a feature of the diſeaſe, occur leſs frequently and appear under a milder form.

The ſymptoms of angina alſo, which, in the laſt report, were mentioned as accompanying the diſeaſe, have diſappeared. The diſeaſe therefore now appears under a form in which we have heretofore been accuſtomed to view it.

Complaints of the ſtomach and bowels have been very frequent. Diarrhæas have, in ſeveral inſtances, been troubleſome, and have continued for a conſiderable time; but they have not been attended with any unpleaſant conſequences, unleſs when they have been injudiciouſly checked by aſtringents; or when, under the idea of ſupporting the ſtrength of the patient, during the increaſed evacuation, recourſe has been had to ſome warm cordial.—Upon a premature check to this evacuation we often hear of pains in the ſtomach and bowels, of which the patient did not before complain, and the removal of which is beſt accompliſhed by inviting the return of that diſcharge which nature had inſtituted with a view to relieve the conſtitution.

ALPHABETICAL

# ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

## BANKRUPTCIES.

*(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)*

ASSHETON, T. N. Liverpool, merchant and underwriter. (G. Orrell, Liverpool)
Bowdige, T. Lime ſtreet, factor. (Flaſhman and Pringle, Ely place)
Braſſey, T. Wigan, ſhopkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Bleſſaard, R. Gnat Bank, Bamford, Middleton, Lancaſhire, miller. (Meſſrs. Allen, Clement's inn)
Baldwin, W. Wigan, ſcrivener. (J. Hodgſon, Chancery lane)
Crosby, J. Oxford ſtreet, mercer. (Auber, Elder ſtreet, Spital ſquare)
Chamley, Wm. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester)
Chamley, Edm. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester)
Collin, M. and T. Lewis, Hatton Garden, navy agents. (Gale, Bedford ſtreet, Holborn)
Coleman, J. Bow ſtreet, Covent Garden, bricklayer. (Jones, Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields)
Clay, J. Batley, dryſalter. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Collier, Geo. Shrewsbury, ſcrivener. (S. Stanley, Newport)
Davies, John, Callington, linen-draper. (Batten and Anſtie, Temple)
Day, Wm. Cheapſide, mans-mercer. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, Hatton court)
Damerum, Jas. Portſmouth, baker. (Watts, Symond' inn)
Evans, John, Blackrod, victualler. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)
Firth, J. Sowerby, Halifax, cornfactor. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn)
Field, Benj. Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, upholſterer. (Hall, Poultry)
Griffiths, Thomas Hensbridge, victualler. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)
Gandar, Wm. St. John's ſtreet, plaiſterer. (Welchon, Furnival's inn)
Griffin, Edw. St. Michael, in Bedwardine, grocer. (J. Allen, Worceſter)
Gilks, T. Warwick, cornfactor. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Gore, Thomas, College Hill, London, warehouſeman. (Bouſtead, Savage Gardens)
Harper, R. Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, ſcrivener. (Good, Tooting)
Holmes, T. Oxford, cordwainer. (Philpot, Red Lion ſquare)
Holmes, J. and J. Palmer, Craven ſtreet, army-brokers. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)
Hardy, H. Snow hill, card-maker, (Leverſedge, Fore ſtreet)
Horne, Jas. jun. Woodbridge, corn merchant. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)
Keighly, Jas. J. F. Ferguſon, and Wm. Armſtrong, London, merchants. (Meſſrs. Shawe, Tudor ſtreet)
Kelly, Mich. Camden row, Pancras, warehouſeman. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare)
Macher, Wm. Parker's row, Bermondſey, baker. (Davies, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare)
Marſden, Wm. and C. Tonge, Liverpool, merchants. Lee, Temple, and Gregſon and Smart, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet)
Motterſhead, S. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)
Marſden, W. Manchester, merchant. (Atcheſon, Ely place)
Maddocks, R. Barge yard, Bucklersbury. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)
Maddocks, R. and Wm. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, warehouſemen. (Cruckſhank, Baſinghall ſtreet)
Miller, T. and J. Hulme, Manchester, dealers in Weſt. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Middlewood, Jas. Manchester, fruiterer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Mathews, J. Gargrave, Yorkſhire, dealer. (G. and J. Crump, Liverpool)
Nunny, W. Langford, pariſh of Burrington, Somerſet. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)
Phillips, J. Walcot, baker. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet)
Richardſon, W. Sutwood, whitſter. (Kaye, Bolton-le-Moors)
Robinſon, Jas. Crosby ſquare, merchant. (Smith and Lawſon, Great St. Helens)
Stanley, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester)
Solomon, S. M. Birmingham, merchant. (A. Iſaacs, Bury ſtreet)
Seagram, G. Tiverton, grocer. (Lys, Tooke's court, Chancery lane)
Swallow, D. Rotherhithe, victualler. (Willett and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare)
Somervaille, Wm. Grange court, Carey ſtreet, taylor. (Winnle, Bartlett's buildings)
Somervall, Jas. Liverpool, merchant. (Duree, Fenchurch ſtreet)
Sherriff, Jas. Hatton Garden, merchant. (Johnſon, Ely place)
Thomas, J. Bathwick, dealer. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn)
Toy, Thomas, Penryn, linen-draper. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn)
Wilmot, T. Woolwich, linen-draper. (Netherſole, Eſſex ſtreet.
Wood, John and Joſeph, Wednesbury, gunlock-makers. (Bourne, Dudley)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, W. Birmingham, druggiſt, Sept. 15
Banton, Edm. Lancaſter, merchant, Aug. 21.
Battier, J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonſhire ſquare, merchants, Nov. 7
Bonney, W. Liverpool, ſoap-boiler, Aug. 25
Bratt, C. Warrington, linen-draper, Aug. 29
Bennett, J. Wootton-under-Edge, carrier, Sept. 5
Beeſton, J. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 9
Clifford, Geo. and J. Blanckenhagen, London, merchants, Aug. 29
Coals, J. Wellingborough, grocer, Aug. 17
Cooper, J. Epſom, brewer, Aug. 22
Carden, W. Briſtol, merchant, Aug. 31
Davies, F. Bell yard, Doctor's Commons, coal-merchant, Aug. 15
Dade, T. Great Yarmouth, merchant, Aug. 26
Eldridge, C. Cheltenham, victualler, Aug. 28
Farloe, J. Hereford, mercer, Sept. 5
Farthing, R. Blakeney, merchant, Sept. 7
Glover, G. Paternoſter row, warehouſeman, Dec. 1
Glaſsbrook, T. G. and B. Wigan, grocers, Aug. 29
Gowan, Geo. Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, Aug. 29
Gard, Joſias, North Taunton, merchant, Sept. 10
Grint, J. Wandſworth, corn-chandler, Sept. 8
Harle, J. Boſton, brewer, Aug. 22
Heathcote, P. Walſall, ſkinner, Aug. 31
Hampton, R. Rotherham, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 9
Hilman, Jos. jun. Exeter, fuller, Sept. 17
James, J. Old Burlington ſtreet, taylor, Aug. 11
Jardine, A. St. Mary, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 29
Jones, Wm. Cheltenham, victualler, Aug. 28
Jackſon, J. Temple Sowerby, banker, Aug. 27
Ireland, W. N. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinſon, Lancaſter, merchants, Sept. 4
Kimble, S. and W. Spens, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, merchants, Nov. 5
Kirkpatrick, T. Church paſſage, Cateaton ſtreet, Aug. 22
Lane, J. Stratford, Eſſex, corn chandler.
Leabon, G. Stow Market, Draper, Oct. 24
Lowe, Wm. and Wm. Brooks, Pemberton, fuſtian-manufacturers, Sept. 18
Lawſon, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Aug. 18
Martin, R. Briſtol, mariner, Aug. 26
Mallam, J. Fleet ſtreet, merchant, Oct. 10
Mardon, J. Moretonhamſtead, ſerge-maker, Aug. 21
Mure, H. R. Mure, and W. Mure, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchants, Aug. 29
Marſhall, R. King's Lynn, bookſeller, Aug. 28
Maſon, A. Lynn Regis, corn-dealer, Aug. 29
Macnamara, J. London, merchant, Sept. 19
M'Ewan, Jonah, Caſtle ſtreet Eaſt, Oxford market, cabinet-maker, Sept 8.
Needham, J. H. St. Neots, draper, Oct. 22
Platton, R. St. John's ſquare, Clerkenwell, coachmaſter, Sept. 5
Pendred, J. Wellingborough, leather-cutter, Aug. 18
Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdaſher, Oct. 10
Patty, T. R. Byrchall, and J. Tombs, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, cotton-manufacturers, Oct 10
Priddle, Thomas, and John Osborne, Snow hill, cheeſemongers, Sept. 5
Reilly, Jas. and Jas. Collins, Mead's court, Bond ſtreet, taylors, Aug. 29
Roberts, Wm. Robert-town, Yorkſhire, blanket-maker, Sept. 2
Rogers, E. and J. Rodd, Bread ſtreet, Woollen-factors, Sept. 5
Seaborne, G. W. Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe, maſt-maker, Sept. 22
Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal-fitter, Sept. 10
Stringer, J. Stockport, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 21
Sims, R. W. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 14
Terry, J. and Wm Richards, Birmingham, button and buckle-maker, Aug. 31
Taylor, A. Wenlock ſtreet, thimble-maker, Sept. 8
Verſtille, T. Leadenhal market, butcher, Oct. 10
Willats, Fred, Brewer-ſtreet, Golden ſquare, cheeſemonger, Sept. 5
Walton, J. Birmingham, rope-maker, Aug. 28
Whitty, G. New Malton, horſe-dealer, Aug. 27
Willis, J. Pudding lane, merchant, Aug. 29
Wilkins J. Pagan-hill, corn-dealer, Aug. 25
Zachary, H. Lawrence lane, Iriſh-factor, Aug. 29

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*** *We ſhall in future comply with the ſuggeſtion of our Correſpondent at Hull, and give the deſcription, &c. of the Bankrupts more at large. Another Correſpondent at Liverpool, who wiſhes us to inſert a Liſt of the Inſolvent Debtors, who have taken advantage of the late Act, is informed that it would fill one Number of our Magazine; and if he turns to our Liſt of New Publications, he will obſerve, that ſuch an uſeful Liſt has been publiſhed in the preſent month.*

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.*

The Surrey Iron Rail-way, an Act for the erection of which has lately received the Royal Aſſent, promiſes to be one of the moſt uſeful public works that have of late been undertaken for the improvement of the county. Theſe iron roads are excellent ſubſtitutes for canals, and, in ſome inſtances, ſuperior to them. They are executed at one third of the expence, and by not obſtructing the natural flow of rivers, all the evils with which canals are at times accompanied, are avoided. One horſe, on an iron rail-way, will do the work of ten, and the ſpeed with which carriage is performed, exceeds all other modes of conveyance. This iron rail-way, commencing at Wandſworth, will, in all probability, be extended to Portſmouth, by which, at all times of the year, and, in the ſevereſt froſts, when canals are locked up in ice, ſtores might be, in one day, conveyed from Woolwich-warren to our fleets at Spithead—a thing which it has been long in contemplation to effect.

The Grand Surrey Canal Bill has alſo lately received the ſanction of Parliament. Perhaps a more important undertaking of this nature was never before attempted in theſe kingdoms. By a cut from the River Thames at Vauxhall, to Deptford, it penetrates the ſouth part of the metropolis; collateral cuts extend to Rotherhithe, Peckham, Horſe-monger-lane, and Blackman-ſtreet. The Royal Dock yards and Victualling-office at Deptford, will alſo have the advantage of communications with this grand canal. The upper part of the canal, nearly in a ſouth-eaſt direction from Kennington-common, paſſes by Stockwell, Clapham, and Upper and Lower Tooting, to Mitcham. It will be, hereafter, continued to Portſmouth. It will be now ſpeedily executed, under the direction of that very able engineer, Mr. Dodd, who was the author of the plan.

The Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council of London, to "take into conſideration and report, if any, and what remedy can be applied to remove the extravagant high price of every neceſſary article of human ſuſtenance," having reported their opinion thereon, among other particulars, ſtate, that "the benefits propoſed by the late Act of Parliament, for ſettling the aſſize of bread, have been defeated by various nefarious practices, and that the ſame ſhould be repealed, and in lieu thereof, that an Act ſhould be obtained for ſetting the aſſize upon the *weight and quality only*.

*Married.*] At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. J. Scott, of Hull, to Miſs Errington, of Newcaſtle.

W. Blackett, eſq. only ſon of Sir Edward Blackett, bart. of Matfen, in Northumberland, to Miſs Keene, eldeſt daughter of B. Keene, eſq. of Weſtoe Lodge, in Cambridgeſhire.

The Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, to Miſs Louiſa Call, ſecond daughter of the late Sir John Call, bart.

Mr. R. Thraſher, to Mrs. Shapland, both of Cheapſide.

F. T. Champneys, of Camden Town, to Miſs Silk, of Hatton Garden.

Mr. J. Marks, builder, of Princes-ſtreet, to Miſs Andrews, of Abridge.

At Layton, E. Goodhart, eſq. jun. to Miſs M. N. A. Dethnar, ſecond daughter of G. Dethnar, eſq. of Upton.

J. Grammar, eſq. of Storey-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs E. M'Comb, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

L. Millington, eſq. of Berner's-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Shermer, of Lambeth Lawn.

T. Phillips, eſq. of the City Chambers, to Miſs C. Arbouin, fourth daughter of the late M. Arbouin, eſq.

J. S. S. Smith, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Turner, of Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

Lieut. Col. Hutchinſon, of the 49th regt. to Miſs L. Vaillant, youngeſt daughter of Paul Vaillant, eſq. of Pall Mall.

*Died.*] At his brother's, in Gerrard-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Chriſtie, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip L'Unité.

At his mother's houſe, Polygon, in Sommer's Town, aged 24. Enſign Charles Robert Harper, of the 2d battalion of the 9th regt. after a lingering illneſs, owing to the fatigues he underwent in the expedition to Holland.

At Chertſey, in Surrey, Lady Young, widow of the late Sir William Young, bart.

J. Powell, eſq. author of a Treatiſe on the Law of Mortgages.

E. M. Mandeville, eſq. author of ſeveral admired poems.

At his ſeat on Enfield Chaſe, General F. Mocher, Colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons.

At his manſion on Blackheath, in his 71ſt year, the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, Viſcount Lewiſham, and Baron of Dartmouth. His Lordſhip was High Steward of the Univerſity of Oxford, Recorder of Litchfield, and a Governor of the Charter Houſe. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his ſon, Lord Lewiſham, Preſident of the Board of Controul.

On the 13th Inſt. at Iſlington, Mrs. Jane Davies.

At Lambeth Terrace, ——— Price, eſq. formerly of the city of London.

At Kenſington, T. F. Saunders, eſq. formerly of Exeter, Devon.

At

At his apartments, in the Admiralty, Mr. T. Sandford.

Mr. J. Lane, of Old Bond-ſtreet.

Mrs Merry, of Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſt, relict of J. Merry, eſq. of Micklefield, Herts.

Mrs. Browne, of Bridge-ſtreet, Black-fryars.

Mrs. Finch, of King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

In Bedford-ſtreet, Covent Garden, Mrs. Ward, widow, late of Nuny Kirk, Northumberland.

Mrs. Haynes, of Clayton Place, Kennington.

Mrs Bagſhaw, of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland Place, widow of the late Colonel Bagſhaw.

At his houſe, in Park-lane, aged 68, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Petre, a Roman Catholic Peer, and latterly conſidered as the head of that body of gentlemen. His Lordſhip had been for many years a martyr to the gout, which had produced a complication of diſorders. This nobleman, whoſe virtuous character and upright conduct rendered him an object of univerſal admiration and eſteem, was twice married, and has left a very numerous iſſue. He is ſucceeded in the title of Baron Petre by Robert Edward, his eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife, niece to the late Duke of Norfolk. Though a ſtriking ornament of ſociety, and a man who would have done honour to any ſituation, however high, he was prevented from ever taking his ſeat as a Peer of Parliament, on account of his adherence to the faith in which he was born. He was, like all his anceſtors, a Roman Catholic by profeſſion; but as a truly liberal Chriſtian, he poſſeſſed a mind that nobly ſoared above all the unworthy notions of religious prejudice. Lord Petre annually expended about 5 col. in charity, a practice that was not diſcovered till after his Lordſhip's death.

At his houſe in Hatton Garden, Joſeph Warner, eſq. F. R. S. and the oldeſt Member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. This moſt reſpectable and valuable man was born in the Iſland of Antigua, in the year 1717, on the family-eſtate, which he inherited, together with that *ring*, famous in hiſtory, which Queen Elizabeth had given to the Earl of Eſſex, and which, in the hour of impending danger, he entruſted to the Counteſs of Nottingham, to be delivered to her Majeſty. It is well known that the Earl was executed, and that the detention of the ring was acknowledged by the Counteſs on her death-bed, and then reſtored to the agonized and enraged Queen. The ring has, for very many years, regularly deſcended, together with the eſtate, in the Warner family. The ſubject of the preſent notice was ſent to England at an early age, and entered at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he continued ſix or ſeven years, and became an excellent claſſical ſcholar. At the age of 17 he was put apprentice to that very celebrated ſurgeon, Samuel Sharpe, with whom he reſided ſeven years, he then was admitted Joint Lecturer in Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hoſpital, with Mr. Sharpe, after whoſe reſignation Mr. Warner continued the lectures for a number of years. In 1746, during the Rebellion in Scotland, he volunteered his profeſſional ſervices, and joined the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland. In the courſe of that campaign, he was ſummoned to London, a vacancy having happened in the office of Surgeon to Guy's Hoſpital, and he was elected. In this very important ſituation, which he held during the unuſually long period of forty-four years, he laboured aſſiduouſly and ſucceſsfully: whilſt he was employed in diſpenſing health to the numerous and afflicted objects, he was no leſs uſefully engaged in communicating his knowledge to the ſtudents, who came from all parts of the country for inſtruction. His labours in the public ſervice were, however, not confined to the wards and theatre of that noble hoſpital; as his valuable Treatiſes on the Cataract, on the Hydrocele, &c. and as his ſtill more valuable volume of Caſes, which has gone through ſeveral editions, amply teſtify. Mr. Warner's increaſing and juſtly merited fame ſoon introduced him to an extenſive practice amongſt the moſt reſpectable and wealthy families of this metropolis; and by his brethren he was allowed to rank with the firſt ornaments of the profeſſion. In 1756 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in whoſe Tranſactions a number of his communications have been publiſhed. In 1764, he was elected a Member of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the then Corporation of Surgeons, and in 1771, of the Court of Examiners, in which office he continued to diſcharge his duty moſt punctually, honourably, and uſefully, until the 2d day of the month on which he died. His actual confinement by the laſt illneſs was very ſhort, as his corporeal frame was literally worn out; but all his ſenſes, and his underſtanding, continued, in an extraordinary degree, unimpaired to the end. This gave him the beſt opportunity of diſplaying that firmneſs of mind, for which, through his whole life, he was remarkable; for, although from the beginning, he was confident that he ſhould not recover, and indeed predicted within a few days of when his death would happen, yet his whole conduct was unembarraſſed, and he was even cheerful in the immediate proſpect of that great change for which he was ſo well prepared. There are few ſituations in which an individual can be more eminently or extenſively uſeful to mankind, than in that of a phyſician or ſurgeon to one of the hoſpitals of this great metropolis; thoſe ſchools from whence anatomical, medical, and chirurgical knowledge is diſperſed over the world. That Mr. Warner has fully acquitted himſelf of his ſhare of this arduous but pleaſing duty, the preſent and future generations will grate-

fully acknowledge. In appreciating his merits in this reſpect, it ſhould not be forgotten that he was amongſt the *early* teachers of anatomy in this country, whoſe labours have greatly contributed to render London, at the preſent day, the firſt chirurgical ſchool in the world. Mr. Warner's education and manly underſtanding qualified him for the beſt ſociety—he was a man of ſtrict integrity, and punctiliouſly attentive to truth, even in ſmall matters; and his manners were thoſe of a poliſhed gentleman. One who was honoured with his friendſhip during the laſt 19 years of his life, is deſirous of paying this ſmall but grateful tribute to the memory of a man in whoſe character nothing *mean* or *little* ever formed a part.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

## WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately, at Newcaſtle, at a ſpecial Court of the Governors of the Infirmary for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcaſtle upon Tyne, it was unanimouſly reſolved that the Infirmary, in its preſent ſtate, is but ill calculated to anſwer the benevolent purpoſes of ſuch an inſtitution; and that a ſubſcription be entered into for the purpoſe of carrying into execution a plan propoſed, in a report of their committee, for the *improvement and extenſion of the building of the Infirmary.* The Duke of Northumberland has tranſmitted a draft of 500l. as a contribution towards this uſeful purpoſe; Sir J E. Swinburne, Bart. has given the ſum of 100l.; as have alſo Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; Lady Ridley; Sir C. Monck, Bart.; Sir T. H. Liddell, Bart.; C. J. Brandling, eſq.; W. Ord, eſq.; and T. R. Beaumont, eſq. There are other conſiderable benefactions, of fifty pounds, twenty guineas, ten guineas, five guineas, &c. &c.

At Durham aſſizes, which ended Auguſt 1, the following priſoners received ſentence of death, viz. M. Sedgwick for a burglary, and A. Brown, Benjamin Simpſon, William Saxton, and William Arthur, for ſheep-ſtealing. They were all reprieved except William Arthur, who was left for execution.

*Married.*] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Lowes, draper, of Morpeth, to Miſs A. Robertſon, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Robertſon.—Mr. T. Snowball, tallow-chandler, to Miſs A. Haſtings, of Alnwick.—Mr. J. Watſon, colliery viewer, to Miſs Lawſon, of Heaton.

Mr. Gregſon, ſail-maker, to Miſs Alliſon, daughter of the late Mr. J. Alliſon, coal-fitter, both of Monkwearmouth.

At Durham, Mr. Maſon, muſician, to Miſs Kemble, ſiſter of Stephen Kemble, eſq. Manager of the Theatre Royal, at Newcaſtle.

At Richmond, in Surrey, R. Riddell, eſq. of Felton Park, Northumberland, to Miſs Blount.

Mr. J. Forſter, ſpirit merchant, of Hexham, to Mrs. Blackett, widow, of Wylam.

Mr. W. Harriſon, of St. John's Chapel, Weardale, to Miſs S. Todd, of Scorton, in Yorkſhire.

At North Shields, Mr. R. Dodds, colliery viewer, to Miſs A. Hutchinſon.

Mr. W. Sanderſon, ſon of Mr. Sanderſon, Maſter of the Academy at Aberford, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Bell, of Sunderland.

*Died.*] At Newcaſtle, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Grant, butcher. Mr. William Leadbeater, ſadler and hardwareman.—In her 14th year, Miſs M. A. Richardſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Richardſon, ſalt-merchant.

In her 67th year, Mrs. Gibſon, relict of the late Mr. H. Gibſon, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Lowrie, keeper of All Saints Workhouſe; a woman much reſpected, for her benevolent attention to the poor over whom ſhe preſided.

Mrs. A. Fleming, of the Golden Anchor public houſe.—Mrs Benſon, widow of the late Mr Benſon, warehouſeman.—Aged 90, Mrs. Slater.—Mrs. M. Hall, widow of Mr. J. Hall, cheeſemonger

At North Shields, Mr. W. Cooper, of the cuſtom-houſe.

At South Shields, aged 51, Mr. R. Harriſon, maſter mariner.

At Ferry-hill, near Durham, Mrs. Bowlby, wife of Dr. Bowlby, regiſter to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

At Eaſt Herrington, Mr. J. Cummin, an eminent woodmonger.

At Batterſea, near London, Mr. J. Kent, upholſterer, of Newcaſtle.

Mrs. C. Egerton, wife of the Rev. C. Egerton, rector of Waſhington.

At Peckham near London, Mrs. Powditch, formerly of North Shields.

At Toddridge, aged 60, Mr. W. Davidſon, farmer.

At Hexham, aged 80, Mr. T. Cummins, who only ſurvived his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cummins, aged 79, one day. They had been married

married fifty-four years, and were interred together in the ſame grave.

Aged 78, Mr. T. Emerſon, of New-houſe, Weardale.

Mr. J. Engliſh, farmer, of Smalwell; he was accidentally killed by a ſtroke from a horſe which he was dreſſing.

Mr. R. Urpeth, of Whickham he dropped down while loading a cart with hay, and expired immediately.

P. Darling, eſq. of Bogan-green, Juſtice of Peace for the County of Berwick.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A correſpondent of the Carliſle Journal, after noticing the prejudices of moſt farmers, in favour of old eſtabliſhed ſyſtems of huſbandry, and their averſion to the trying any new ſchemes, proceeds to obſerve that there are different plants, the culture of which is found very profitable in many of the ſouthern counties, but which, it is generally ſuppoſed, would not ſucceed well in the northern counties—among theſe, he ſays the *vetch* ſeems not to have had due notice in theſe counties. According to this correſpondent, the winter vetch will anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectation, if properly cultivated and ſown in a pretty good ſoil; a ſtriking inſtance of which he points out in a field on the border of the river Petterill, near Newbigginhall. The luxuriance and weight of the crop is very aſtoniſhing, at leaſt, to a Cumberland farmer. The ſoil is a deep ſandy loam. It was plowed out of lea, in 1800, and ſown with potatoe-oats. After harveſt, the land was again plowed three times, and, about the beginning of October, was ſown with the vetches, and well harrowed and ſhould alſo have been rolled, but, in this inſtance, it was neglected. The plants flouriſhed well all the winter, and about the latter end of April, the Rev. Mr. B———, by whoſe mode of culture this valuable crop was produced, began to cut the vetches, for the purpoſe of feeding his horſes in the ſtable. This he has continued to do ever ſince, with good effect, and that part where the vetches were firſt cut, is again ready for the ſcythe. In ſhort, the very large quantity which an acre of land, even in this county, is capable of producing of this excellent vegetable, the earlineſs in the ſpring, and lateneſs in the ſummer, when it is in uſe, the nutritiouſneſs of the food, as well as the large quantity of manure which it produces, are conſiderations, which, in the opinion of this correſpondent, ought to induce every farmer, at leaſt, to try the experiment

The Muſeum at Keſwick, of which Mr. Peter Croſſthwaite is proprietor and founder, is viſited by numerous parties of the nobility, gentry and others, and is ſtill rapidly advancing in its uſefulneſs and celebrity. He has lately publiſhed another edition of his maps of the lakes, and has likewiſe received a large donation of very great curioſities from the eaſtern world and other foreign climes; alſo a fine, healthy, ring-tailed eagle from the north, and fifteen new tunes for his celebrated organ, four of which are of his own compoſing. Mr. Croſſthwaite claims the merit of having firſt invented, in the year 1768, the cork boat or life-boat, the model and papers relating to which, intended for the inſpection of the Lords of the Admiralty, were loſt or miſlaid in London. In May 1800, he publiſhed in the Cumberland papers and in the Star, an advertiſement which ſet forth forty-two capital inventions and diſcoveries, made by him, moſtly aimed for the general good. He has, ſince its appearance, made two other diſcoveries, one of which is a copious ſpring of moſt extraordinary water, more pure than the celebrated medical ſprings of Malvern Hills, in Worceſterſhire, in the proportion of at leaſt four to one; and it has been agreed by gentlemen of the faculty, that it is owing to their purity alone, that the Malvern waters cure the ſcurvy, ſcrophula, cancers, putrid and fœtid ulcers, with other diſeaſes. Mr. Croſſthwaite has tried this Keſwick water upon four patients. It cured the firſt of the gravel and the ſtone, in a little time; the other three, who were alſo much afflicted with the ſame diſorder, have but very lately begun its uſe and were conſiderably better in a few days. Water, impregnated with particles of ſtone and earth, and joined with acid and glutinous ſubſtances in the body, form the gravel and the ſtone, and plug up the minute veſſels and ſtrainers of the human frame, eſpecially where the circulation is ſanguid, and exerciſe is neglected:--the pureſt water, joined with exerciſe, it is now univerſally admitted, will diſſolve the gravel and ſtone and the plugs too, and thus reſtore the natural circulation of the conſtitution, and if a due regard be paid to the uſe of this water and the non-naturals, Mr. Croſſthwaite is of opinion, that it bids fair to ſubdue even the gout itſelf. Mr Croſſthwaite exhibits a ſpecimen of this water and ſome trophies of its healing power, in his Muſeum; he repreſents it as a pleaſant medicine, and one of the moſt mild, and perhaps one of the moſt powerful, which art or nature ever yet produced. It is ſituated in the lordſhip of Brundholm, about 280 yards N.W. of Keſwick-bridge, and nine yards from the Cockermouth road, and fronts the Weſt; it is raiſed by a leaden pump (caſed in oak and Skiddow-ſlate) erected by Mr. William Jackſon, for the uſe of his farms and his horſes.

The depth of rain which fell in Carliſle laſt month, was 325 parts of an inch.—Greateſt height of the barometer 30 25.—Leaſt ditto 29 83. Greateſt height of the thermometer 70° leaſt ditto 32 $\frac{10}{12}$

*Married.*] Mr. Simpſon, mercer and draper, of Workington, to Miſs Hodge, of Cockermouth.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Dixon, to Mrs. Tolſon.—The Rev. H. J. Hare, B. A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. E. Hare, B. D. of Docking Hall, in Norfolk, and Rector of Workington, &c. in Cumberland, to Miſs M. Pattenſon, of Melmerby Hall, in Cumberland.—Mr. C. Park, of the Globe public-houſe, in Carliſle, to Miſs M. Bell, of Roſe Tree.

At Gretha, Mr. W. Jackſon, of Carliſle, to Miſs M. Harding, of Bury, in Lancaſhire.

At Penrith, the Rev. W. Edmonſon, of Searby, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Jennings, of Threlkeld.

*Died.*] At Carliſle, Mr Lothian, coach-maker. His death was occaſioned by an accidental circumſtance. Looking at ſome perſons that were amuſing themſelves by throwing the hammer, about four days before, the hammer ſlipped from the hands of the perſon who was throwing it, and taking a wrong direction ſtruck Mr. Lothian forcibly on the forehead.

At Whitehaven, aged 76, Mrs. A. Taylor, widow.

At Workington, in his 80th year, Capt. W. Thompſon, many years maſter of the ſhip Diligence, of that port.—Aged 68, of an apoplexy, Mrs. A. Marſhall. In the prime of life, of a malignant fever, Mrs. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. Armſtrong, officer of exciſe. Her marriage had been announced in the Cumberland packet only a few weeks before.

At Kendal, aged 68, Mr. T. Gandy, a quaker.—Aged 74, Mr. J. Dickinſon, ſadler.—Mr. Richard Conway.—Mrs. Js. Kemp.

At Penrith, Mr. A. Harriſon, an eminent ſurgeon.

At Maryport, Maſter H. Bettleſton, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Bettleſton.

At Ambleſide, advanced in years, Mrs. Taylor, widow, late of Abbots Hall, near Kendal.

In London, Mr. J. Barton, ſecond ſon of the late M. Benjamin Barton, formerly of Carliſle.—Alſo, in the prime of life, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, merchant, and ſecond daughter of the late Mr. J. Barnes, merchant, of Workington.

At Annan, Mr. G. Johnſtone, late an officer of exciſe.

At Beckermont, Mr. H. Caddy, ſenior of Whitehaven.—Lately, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late W. Taylor, eſq. formerly ſurgeon of Greenwich Hoſpital, and only ſurviving daughter of the late J. Fletcher, eſq. of Clea Hall, in Cumberland.

At Longburgh, aged 94, Mrs A. Pattinſon, widow—On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Wynn, a native of Workington, and maſter of the ſhip Thetis, of Liverpool.

At Stanmore, the Rev G. D. Andrews, of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Wigton, in an advanced age, Mrs. H. Wetherald, a Quaker; of a life truly exemplary and adorned with many excellent and endearing virtues, amonſt which her charity to the poor ſhone always conſpicuous.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Stavely has lately diſcharged from the priſon in York Caſtle eleven poor debtors, out of the ſum of 17l. 11s. left in his hands for that purpoſe, by the High-ſheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand-jury.

The THIRSK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY have announced their determination to give the following premiums on the 31ſt of Auguſt next, viz. for the beſt ſhearling ſheep, 3l. 3s.; for the beſt two-ſhear ſheep, 3l. 3s.; for the beſt heifer, 3l. 3s.; and for the beſt cow in milk, and bulled again, 3l. 3s.

*The following is an Account of the Succeſs of the Veſſels that have lately arrived at Hull, from the Greenland and Davis's Straits Fiſheries.*

| *Ships.* | *Captains.* | *Whales.* | *Butts of Blubber.* | *Tons of Fins.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brothers, | Marſhall - | 20 | 600 | 13 |
| North Briton, | Edmonds - | 10 | 330 | 6 |
| Lynx, | Palmer - | 14 | 470 | 9½ |
| Symmetry, | Roſe - | 18 | 280 | 3 |
| True Love, | Greenſhaw | 14 | 230 | 4 |
| Oak Hall, | Tolley - | 9 | 106 | 1 |
| Ariel, | Wilkinſon | 3 | 36 | 1 |
| Minerva, | M'Bride - | 9 | 106 | 1 |
| Samuel, | Welbourn - | 8 | 180 | 3 |
| Blenheim, | Webſter - | 2 | 90 | 1 |
| Manchester, | Matſon - | 16 | 270 | 3½ |
| Molly, | Sadler - | 29 | 350 | 4 |
| Fanny, | Jenniſon - | 11 | 255 | 4 |
| Sarah and Elizabeth, | Hewitt - | 10 | 123 | 1 |
| Egginton, | Wray - | 7 | 120 | 2½ |
| Maria, | Mackiver - | 9 | 150 | 2 |
| Hunter, | Groat - | 14 | 225 | 2½ |
| Elliſon, | Allen - | 18 | 400 | 6 |
| Lottery, | Roſe - | 9 | 220 | 3½ |
| Elizabeth, | Father - | 19 | 360 | 5 |
| Traveller | Armſtrong | 14 | 240 | 3 |
| John, | Hutchinſon | | 141 | 2 |
| *At Whitby.* | | | | |
| Volunteer, | Bedlington, | 11 | 270 | 4 |
| Experiment, | Baxter, | 15 | 250 | 4 |
| Henrietta, | Kearſley, | 10 | 270 | 4 |
| Lively, | Caſe, | | 100 | |

At York aſſizes, which cloſed July 27, Sir Alan Chambre paſſed ſentence of death on the following priſoners:—E. Hughes, for a rape

rape; R. Grimshaw, E. Hill, and T. Coupland, for burglary; D. Whitaker, for forgery; G. Walker, for highway-robbery; and W. Foster, for horse-stealing.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Stansfield, of Stansfield, to Miss G. Sutcliff, of Langfield, both near Halifax.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Thornthorpe, to Miss West, of Norton, both near Malton.—Mr. J. Ware, flax-dresser, of York, to Miss D. Riplay, of Ingleby Manor, in the North Riding.—Mr. J. Wood, merchant, to Miss Nailor, daughter of Mr. T. Naylor, tobacconist, both of Bradford.

In London, Captain R. Barnes, of the ship Acton, of Hull, to Miss Wilson, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

Mr. Mountain, of Knaresborough, to Miss E. Robson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. J. Fielding, of the New-inn, Sheffield Moor, to Miss H. Colley.—Mr. G. Swinden, farmer, of Eccleshall, to Mrs. A. Bustard, of Sheffield.

At Doncaster, Mr. Woofindin, of the Mail coach public-house, to Mrs. E. Rackstraw, late house-keeper to G. Cooper, esq.

At York, Mr. R. Brown, confectioner, to Mrs. Clubley, of the same business.—Mr. W. Benson, to Miss E. S. Benson.

Mr. R. Dent, merchant, of Knaresborough, to Mrs. Wilkinson, of Manchester.

Mr. B. Dawson, woolstapler, of Apperley-bridge, to Miss Blackburn, of Bradford.

At Beverley, J. Foster, M. D. of Hornsea, to Miss Keld.

Mr. T. Gurnell, to Mrs. Gosway, both of Wakefield.—T. Robinson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss A. F. Welbank, youngest daughter of the late C. Welbank, of Mount Pleasant, near Northallerton.—Mr. G. Danby, of Burlington, to Miss Butler, of Hornsea.

At Ripley, Mr. Bellerby, an eminent farmer, in Kilnwick Percy, to Miss Atkinson, of Killing Hall.—Mr. Parkinson, attorney, of Horncastle, to Miss H. Heald, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Heald, of Wakefield.

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The Rev. F. Wrangham, vicar of Hunmanby, to Miss D. Cayley, second daughter of the late Rev. D. Cayley, rector of Thormanby.—Mr. T. Dennison, farmer, to Miss B. Wilson, both of Easingwould.—Mr. R. Bewlay, of York, to Miss Morser, of Huntingdon.

At Sheffield, Mr. C. Brookfield, solicitor, to Miss Preston, eldest daughter of the Rev. M. Preston.—Mr. J. Hole, serjeant in the train of artillery, to Miss S. Gledhill.—Also, Mr. S. Mitchell, to Miss Brightmore.—Mr. W. Batt, maltster, of Wakefield, to Miss H. Bedford of Leeds.—G. W. Dowker, esq. of Salton, to Miss Chambers, of Kirk Ella.—Mr. Greenwood Bentley, attorney, of Bradford, to Miss Stockdale of Marton, near Skipton, in Craven.—Mr. Morris, apothecary, to Miss Holtby, both of Burlington.

At Hull, Mr. Milner, to Miss Wallis, daughter of Mr. G. Wallis, gunsmith.

*Died*] At York, aged 29, Mr. T. Bell, son of Mr. Bell, builder.—Mrs. Peart, wife of Mr. Peart, tea-dealer.—The Rev. T. Pickard, vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-street, and one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral.—Aged 13, Master J. Champney, third son of Mr. Champney.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Duncanson, relict of Mr. R. Duncanson, bookbinder.

At Hull, aged 40, Mr. R. Jenkinson, glass and China-man.—Aged 68, Mrs. D. Sutton.—Miss J. Flower.—Aged 63, Mr. W. Hebblewhite, taylor.

At Wakefield, aged 24, after a very short illness, Mr. J. Bradley, jun. currier; he acted as fugle-man, to the corps of Royal Wakefield Volunteers.

At Whitby, aged 80, Mrs. Proud, widow.

At Beverley, aged 63, Mrs. Nelson, widow of the late M. Nelson, esq.—In the prime of life, Mr. Wilson, of the King's Head inn.

At Doncaster, aged 24, Mrs. Spink, late of the Blue Bell public-house.

In his 71st year, J. Roberts, esq. of Hill End, in Saddleworth; a man esteemed through life for his public spirit, testimonies of which will probably remain in Saddleworth, to late posterity; as likewise for his useful labours, true Christian exertion, and humane and charitable attention to the poor.

At Sharrowhead, near Sheffield, of an apoplexy, in his 73d year, Mr. W. Smith, of the City of Norwich.

At his lodgings, in London, Dr. T. Fowler, of York; a gentleman of distinguished professional abilities, which he exercised with great benevolence and humanity; also, a sincere Christian, a warm, disinterested friend, a kind brother, and a tender and truly affectionate husband.

Mr. C. Cook, of the Royal Oak inn, Northallerton; while perambulating his hayfield, he dropped down, and instantly expired.

At Pocklington, aged 94, Mrs. Calverley.

At Hesle, near Hull, aged 75, E. Johnson, esq.

Suddenly, Mrs. Payne, wife of W. Payne, esq. of Frickley, near Doncaster, youngest daughter of the late J. Arthington, esq. of Leeds.

Mrs. Sutcliffe, of Skircoat, near Halifax.

At Knottingley, Mr. W. Lee, many years a local preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists.—Miss J. Billam, second daughter of J. Billam, M. D. of Cotescue Park, and late of Leeds.

At Rainsbutt, near Thorne, Mr. J. Keighley.

Mrs. Cundall, late of Acomb Lodge, near York.

At Terreagles, near Dumfries, in an advanced age, the Hon. Lady Winifred Constable, only daughter of the late Lord Nithisdale, and relict of the late W. H. M. Constable, esq. of Everingham, in this county,

Mrs. Aſkwith, of Biſhop Wilton, near Pocklington, mother of Mr. Aſkwith, proctor, of York.

At Epſom, in Surrey, after a few hours illneſs, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. of Burton Agnes, in this county, who, had he lived, would have attained his 32d year on the 17th of July; dying without iſſue, his very conſiderable property devolves on his next brother, now Sir Francis Boynton, bart. a captain in the North York Militia.

At an advanced age, Mr. F. Parker, of Copt Hewick, near Rippon.

At Tanfield Hall, in her 48th year, Mrs. Hart, wife of Col. Hart.

At South Cave, Miſs R. Tapp, daughter of the Rev. W. Tapp.—In his 68th year, Mr. T. Agar, brother to Mr. Agar, of York, watchmaker, late of Heſlington, near York.—The Rev. C. Wilkinſon, curate of Thornton, near Pickering.—Mrs. Milner, wife of Mr. J. Milner, woolſtapler, of Morley.

At Giggleſwick, in Craven, in her 92d year, Mrs. P. Hodgſon, a Quaker.

At Upper Edge, near Sheffield, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Anderton.

On the 11th of April, in the camp, near Alexandria, after three days illneſs, of a fever fatally prevalent in that country, Lieut. J. Brook, formerly of Killingbeck.

Mr. Foſs, attorney, of Knareſborough.

Mrs. Hawkridge, relict of the late Mr. Hawkridge, apothecary, of Pateley-bridge.—Aged 51, R. Carr, eſq. of Gilling, near Richmond.

At Howden, aged 19, Mr. G. Cumpſtone, ſon of the late Rev. G. Cumpſtone.

At Cork, in Ireland, J. Midgley, eſq. of Cook Gate, near Haworth, in the Weſt Riding.

In her 65th year, Mrs. A. Jackſon, wife of Mr. T. Jackſon, tanner, in Eaſingwould.

The Hon. and Rev. P. Howard, rector of Handſworth, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk.

### LANCASHIRE.

The Lancaſhire Agricultural Society, at their late meeting, awarded a ſilver cup to each of the following gentlemen and farmers, viz, to Mr. Parker, of Hornby Hall, for improving the greateſt quantity of land, by walled ſtone drains; to Mr. W. Robinſon, his tenant, for ditto; to Dr. Campbell, for having his eſtate in the beſt manner of cultivation; to Mr. W. Robinſon, his tenant, for ditto; to the Rev. J. Stainbank, of Scale Hall, for raiſing the beſt crop of hay-graſs of the firſt year, with graſs ſeeds; to Mr. Gibſon, for the beſt long-horned heifer, two years old; and to Mr. J. Salthouſe, of Scotforth, for producing, and ſelling, in Lancaſter Market, the greateſt quantity of early potatoes (29 cwt.) on or before the 1ſt of July.

It is in contemplation to erect at Liverpool, either by ſubſcription, or a tontine, a commodious building, including a large and ſpacious hotel and tavern, with ſuitable newsrooms, committee rooms, offices for merchants, brokers, convenient warehouſes, &c. &c. more particularly for the accommodation of the AMERICAN TRADE, as well as for other general purpoſes.

An ingenious mechanic at Chorley Moor has lately invented a machine, one of which has been erected in Kendal, Weſtmorland, for cutting all kinds of ivory combs.

In conſideration of the great extent, population, and amount of the correſpondence of the town of Liverpool, the poſt-maſter-general has lately ordered an additional number of letter-carriers to be employed, for the more ſpeedy delivery of letters; and for the further accommodation of the public, a ſecond delivery of letters has commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Sixty-ſix inſolvent debtors have been lately releaſed from Lancaſter jail, and thirty one ditto, from the jail at Liverpool, having obtained their liberty under the late Inſolvent Act.

The increaſed proſperity of the town and port of Liverpool, is a theme of admiration to every ſtranger who viſits that place. It conſiſts at preſent of no leſs than 580 ſtreets, lanes, and courts, whilſt immenſe buildings are daily going forward; and ſome idea may be formed of its flouriſhing commerce, from the vaſt number of merchant veſſels cleared out from thence. It appears from the cuſtom-houſe books, that from the 24th of June, 1800, to the 24th of June, 1801, no leſs than 5060 ſhips arrived there, of the united burden of 489,719 tons, which paid dock-duties to the amount of 18,365l. 18s 2d.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Cook, merchant, to Miſs Parkinſon.—Mr. Barrowclough, of Mancheſter, to Mrs. Aldcroft of Bolton.—Mr. Boynton, engraver, to Miſs Gorton.—Mr. R. Tatham, to Miſs E. Lucas, daughter of Mr. Lucas, watch-engraver.

Mr. Heelis, of Bolton le-Moors, to Miſs Harriſon, of Thorlby, near Skipton, in Craven.

Mr. D. Hewitt, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Mrs. F. Adcock, widow, eldeſt daughter of Mr. H. Wotton, of Poultry-lodge, Leiceſterſhire.

At Kirk Braddon, in the Iſle of Man, E. Gaven, eſq. of Ballagawn, to Miſs Moore, of Pee'e.—Mr. T. Moore, ſurgeon, of Preſton, to Miſs Fiſher, of Lancaſter.—Mr. Garſtang, attorney, of Preſton, to Miſs Raſkell, of Charnock Green.—Mr. J. Cooper, of Beckfoot, to Miſs Gilpin, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Gilpin, of Bolton-le-Moors.

At Mancheſter, Mr. H. R. Drake, to Miſs H. E. Haverſher.—Mr. B. Roddes, to Mrs. E. Hulme.—Mr. N. Shelmerdine, to Miſs Leeming, both of Salford.—Mr. R. Pendleton, to Miſs Richardſon.—Mr. Baker, of the poſt-office, to Mrs. Kynaſton, widow of the late Mr. J. Kynaſton, dryſalter, of Salford.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. M. Dean.—Mr. G. W. Watts, merchant.—Aged 51, Mr. J. Clare,

J. Clare, merchant.—Mrs Dowſon.—Mr. T. Robinſon, taylor.—Aged 52, Mr. A. Brockmann, merchant and broker.—Mr. J. Mears —Mr. J. Highfield, pocket-book-maker.—In his 42d year, Mr. J. G. Langguth, merchant. —In his 20th year, Mr. C. Hughes, brother to Mr. E. Hughes, currier —Mrs. Drogheda, wife of Mr. Drogheda, joiner.

At Mancheſter, in his 22d year, Mr. H. Turner.

At Lancaſter, M. Jones, eſq.

Miſs B. Whitehead, of Ainſworth Hall.—Mr. N. Tatham, of Kirkby Lonſdale.

At Aſhton-under-Line, Mr. S. Hadfield; a member of the Society of Change-ringers, who, after the funeral-ceremony, rung a complete mourning-peal of grandſire-caters, conſiſting of 648 changes, compoſed by a member of the ſociety, to correſpond with the number of months the deceaſed had lived.

At Bolton, Mr. R. Gordon, ſpirit-merchant, —J. Hankinſon, eſq. of Preſton.—Mrs. Cutts, of Wimſlow.—T. Lovett, eſq. of Chirk.

In the Month of September laſt, on board the Mentor, Captain Currie, on his paſſage from Jamaica, Mr. J. Swaine, late of Liverpool.—Mr. F. Wiatt, of Everton.

Early in March, on the coaſt of Africa, Mr. Naſh, chief-mate of the ſhip William Heathcote, of Liverpool.

At Jamaica, June 19, Captain T. Smith, of the ſhip Trelawney, of Liverpool.

At Kirkham, aged 94, Mrs. Iſabella Silcock.

At Greenalagh, near Kirkham, aged 92, Mrs. Burch.

### CHESHIRE.

At the late annual Gooſeberry-ſhew, at Cheſter, the following were adjudged to be the principal prizes, viz. of red, Mr. Bell's Alcock's King, 18 dwts. 19 grs.; of yellow, Mr. Warburton's Royal Sovereign, 14 dwts. 10 grs.; of green, Mr. Warburton's Langley Green, 14 dwts. 5 grs.; and of white, Mr. Warburton's Whitesmith, 16 dwts. 1 gr.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Weaver, of Mollington, near Cheſter, to Miſs H. Hartley, of Blackburn.—Mr. G. Brookes, to Miſs R. Taylor, both of Butley.

At Dareſbury, Mr. J. Crowther, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Bate, of Higher Walton, near Warrington.

*Died.*] At Cheſter, Mrs. Price.—In his 70th year, Mr. P. Heath, ſen. clog-maker; of a ſtrictly upright and pious character.—Mrs. Lawrence.—Captain Newton, formerly of Ballwood.

At Frodſham, Mr. A. Davies, officer in the cuſtoms.

At Warrington, J. Edwards, eſq. of Cheſter; he had ſerved nearly forty years in the Cheſhire Militia.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bulkeley, wife of Mr. J. Bulkeley, hair-dreſſer.—Mrs. Cawley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Cawley, of Aldford.—Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Sir George Preſcott, bart. of Theobald's Park, Herts, an eminent banker of London, and formerly of Cheſter.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Higginbotham, thirty-five years ſteward to T. Patten, eſq. of Bank.

At Liverpool, in her 80th year, Mrs. Brownent, widow of the late Mr. J. Brownent, of Frodſham; alſo, on the ſame day, aged 48, her daughter, Miſs M. Brownent; they were both interred in one grave.

### DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby aſſizes, eight priſoners were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death—James Gration, for burglary; Richard Raddiſh, John Dent, John Evans, and John Reader, for ſheep-ſtealing; Joſeph Hobſon, for returning from tranſportation; and George L. Powell and John Drummond, for a highway-robbery.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Shaw, miniſter of the Independent Congregation at Ilkeſton, and late ſtudent of the Independent Academy at Rotherham, to Miſs Maſon, of Ilkeſton.

At Glotſop, Mr. T. Turner, to Miſs S. Wood, both of Hadfield.

At Derby, Mr. W. Clarke, Derby and Nottingham carrier, to Miſs Woolley, of the Coppice, near Ripley.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. Mellor, wife of Mr. Mellor, mercer and draper.—Miſs S. Burton, of the Horſe and Trumpet public-houſe.

At Quarndon, near Derby, aged 37, Mrs. Battelle, wife of Mr. R. Battelle, mercer and draper.

Aged 66, Mr E. Taylor, for thirty-four years the licenſed maſter of the free ſchool at Spondon.

In his 65th year, Mr. R. Moore, of Scropton.

At Alfreton, Mr. J. Taylor; he ſuddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired immediately.

At Stanton, near Derby, aged 19, of a conſumptive habit, Mr. G. Greaves, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. G. Greaves, and an under-graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Dowland, of Cuckney, to Miſs Parſons, of Mansfield.—Mr. J. Wilcockſon, druggiſt, of Spalding, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs L. Pinckney, of Nottingham.

Mr. J. Eley, of the Nottingham Infantry, to Mrs. Ward, of the Sawyer's Arms, Nottingham.

Mr. Jefford, of the Nottingham Volunteers, to Miſs Hewes, of the Balloon public houſe, Nottingham.—Mr. H. Blagg, to Miſs Chettle, both of Carcolſton, near Bingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 55, Mr. S. Eyre, hoſier, late of Derby.—Aged 73, Mrs. Creſwell, wife of Mr. T. Creſwell, of Smalldale; and, two days after, aged 45, Mr. J. Creſwell, ſon of Mr. T. Creſwell. —Aged 50, Mr. T. Maſon, of Bretton.—Mrs. Day, baker.

At Mansfield, Mr. Cook, chemiſt and druggiſt.

At Workſop, Miſs Langley, daughter of the late Mr Langley, ſurgeon.

At Sherwood Hall, near Mansfield, in his 84th year, J. Kellett, eſq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

Aged 77, Mr. G. Miran, of Newthorpe, formerly a rope-maker, of Nottingham.—Miſs M. Hutchinſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. N. Hutchinſon, of Southwell.

At Newark, aged 56, Mr. J. Smith, formerly an eminent painter.

Mr. F. Radford, of Little Eaton.

At Burrowaſh, aged 74, the Rev. H. Swindell, M. A.—Aged 62, Mrs. Toplis, wife of Mr. R. Toplis, grocer, of Wirkſworth.

At Repton Hages, in his 63d year, Mr. S. Smith.

### LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Lincoln aſſizes, which terminated July 22d, J. Whitaker, for uttering a forged receipt for the ſum of 4col.; and M. Stubley, J. Chapman, and E. Taylor, were tried and capitally convicted of ſheep-ſtealing, except Chapman, who was admitted King's evidence; alſo Elizabeth Lamb, and Suſannah Mottershall, were found guilty of the murder of Mr. S. Glue, of Ipſworth: Lamb was admitted King's evidence.

At a late meeting, held at Market Raiſin, in purſuant of public advertiſement, to take into conſideration the practicability of extending the Caiſtor line of navigation from its preſent head, along the original intended line of the ſaid navigation, and thence along the foot of the Wolds, ſouthwardly to Hambleton Hill, in the pariſh of Tealby, in this county, it was reſolved, That the making a large navigation from the Caiſtor Canal, to Hambleton Hill, in the pariſh of Tealby, will be of great utility to the neighbourhood. That from the plan and eſtimate produced by Mr. Dixon, the ſum of 65col. will be required for compleating the ſaid undertaking; and, that to meet unforeſeen contingencies, and to provide liberally for the completion of the work, it will be adviſeable to take in ſubſcriptions to the amount of 10,coo l.

An act of Parliament has lately paſſed, for dividing, allotting and incloſing the open common-fields, meadows, paſtures and other commonable-lands, in the pariſh of Louth, in this county.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Johnſon, grazier, of Winteringham, to Miſs H. Sleigth, of Gainſborough.—Mr. R. Briggs, farmer and grazier, of Truſthorpe, to Miſs Trolove, of Walmſgate.

Mr. Peck, farmer and grazier, of Aplay, to Miſs Bell, of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Williamſon, of Lincoln, to Mrs. Williamſon, of Marton, near Gainſborough.

At Stamford, Mr. Manley, to Miſs Robinſon, both of the company of comedians who frequent that town.

Mr. D. Hebb, of Claypole, to Miſs Wrigleſworth, of Lincoln.

Mr. J. Hyde, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Tathwall, of Bawtry.—Mr. T. Holland, farmer, of Heckington, to Miſs A. Wilkinſon, daughter of Mr. Wilkinſon, publican, of Lincoln.

Mr. Roper, farmer, of Sibthorpe, near Newark, to Miſs Kenning, of Foſton.

At Aſgarby, Mr. A. D. Parkinſon, attorney, eldeſt ſon of J. Parkinſon, eſq. to Miſs H. M. Heald, of Horncaſtle, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Heald, of Wakefield.

Mr. T. Taylor, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Horncaſtle, to Miſs Thompſon, of Scrielſby.—Mr. J. Marfleet, to Miſs M. Leak, both of Sleaford.

*Died.*] At Boſton, aged 58, W. Robinſon, gent. and alderman of that corporation.

In his 56th year, the Rev. T. King, D. D. chancellor of the cathedral church of Lincoln, &c. &c.

At Stamford, aged 62, Mr. Cave, alderman of that corporation.—Aged 65, Mr. Baſs, taylor.

Mr. F. Holland, of Market Deeping, one of the coroners for this county.

Lieutenant Garnar, ſon of W. Garnar, eſq. of Grantham.—Aged 36, Mr. E. Foſter, collar-maker, of Sleaford.

In London, aged 84, Mr. Barber, who lately kept hot-houſes, in Stamford.

At Louth, Mrs. Utley.—Aged 18, Mr. W. Dunn, ſon of Mr. W. Dunn, merchant.

At Bourn, Mrs. M. Roberts, relict of the late Mr. J. Roberts, grocer and chandler.

At Blandford, in Wiltſhire, aged 87, the Rev. J. Baſket, rector of Dunſby, in this county, which living he had held near 60 years.

At Aunſby, aged 55, Mrs. Jarvis, late of Sleaford.

At Saltfleet, aged 25, Mr. J. Stocks, grazier.—Mr. J. Muſſon, of Barrowby, near Grantham.

Mr. Collinſon, grocer, of Barton; as he was walking by the ſide of a loaded waggon, not far from the town, he unfortunately ſtumbled againſt a ſtone, and being unable to recover himſelf, fell under the wheels, which, going over him, killed him on the ſpot.

At Lea, near Gainſbro', Mrs. Maddiſon, relict of the late J. Maddiſon, eſq. of Gainſbro'.

At Coleby, near Lincoln, aged 36, Mr. S. T. Garratt, grazier.—Aged 76, Mr. R. Goodwin, of Eaſton.

Aged 13, Miſs L. Fydell, niece of T. Fydell, eſq. M. P. for Boſton.

### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the aſſizes for the county and borough of Leiceſter, Thomas Chapman, and Thomas

mas Hanford, for burglary; Edward Dodſon, and William Oram, for ſheep-ſtealing; and William Brown, for houſe-robbery, were ſeverally found guilty and received ſentence of death. They were all reprieved before the judges left the town.

Thirteen inſolvent-debtors have been lately releaſed from the jail at Leiceſter, having taken the benefit of the Inſolvent Act.

*Died.*] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. Bruce, coach-proprietor.—Aged 50, Mr. C. Dunckſ, grocer and tallow-chandler.—Much regretted, Mr. G. Peet, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Peet, taylor.—Mrs. Biggs.

At Walcote, Mrs. J. Smith, widow of the late Mr. W. Smith, braſs-founder, of Birmingham.

The Rev. Mr Meyrick, rector of Lutterworth, and juſtice of peace for this county.

Major J. S. Browne, of the Leiceſterſhire Militia, ſon of S. Browne, eſq. of Leyſthorpe; this gentleman was returning from London to join his regiment, at Yaxley barracks, and was found dead in the coach at Biggleſwade.

At Kingſton, iſland of Jamaica, Mr. S. W. Linwood, ſecond ſon of Mrs. Linwood, of Leiceſter.

At Loughbro', in his 75th year, Mr. R. Wykes, of the Anchor-inn, which he had kept upwards of 30 years; a man of hoſpitable, obliging, and inoffenſive manners, and a kind, indulgent maſter to his ſervants.

RUTLAND.

At the aſſizes at Oakham, July 24, John Exton, and Ann Baker, of Clipſham, for killing a ſheep; and Anthony Yates, for ſtealing to the value of 40s. were capitally convicted and received ſentence of death. Yates was reprieved, but Exton and Baker, were left for execution.

*Married.*] T. Tryon, eſq. to Miſs H. Brereton, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. W. Brereton, of Cotteſmore.—Mr. Freeman, grocer, to Miſs Baines, both of Uppingham.

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, Great Bardfield, Mr. J. Burges, of Kidlington-park, to Miſs E. Smith, of Bardfield-hall.

Mr. T. Dain, to Miſs Ireland, both of Exton.

*Died.*] At Oakham, Mrs. Mould.—Mr. Charity, farmer, of Greetham.

Mrs. Friſby, wife of Mr. Friſby, horſe-dealer, of Uppingham.—Mr. Branſton, of Edith Weſton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, thirteen priſoners were capitally convicted and condemned, of whom, five were left for execution, viz. G. Fearns, for paſſing forged notes; and J. Smith, T. Spittle, J. Palmer, and J. Harper, for horſe-ſtealing.

*Population of the Pariſh of Walſall, including the Borough and Foreign:*—Borough. Inhabited houſes, 1043—ditto uninhabited houſes, 335—ditto families, 1080—ditto males, 2500—ditto females, 2677. Foreign of Walſall. Inhabited houſes, 941—ditto uninhabited houſes, 50—ditto families, 1004—ditto males, 2774—ditto females, 2448. Total number of inhabitants, 10,399.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Barrs, B. A. curate of Rowley Regis, to Mrs. M. Haden, widow, of Haden Hill.—Mr. F. Smith, innkeeper, of Litchfield, to Miſs Woolley, of Lullington.—R. Gildart, eſq. of Norton Hall, to Miſs Steers, of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Hathaway, of Stonnall, to Miſs L. Sharratt, of Longdon.—Mr. Corſer, of Munſlow Aſton, to Miſs Bachus, of Wheaton Aſton.

*Died.*] At Wolverhampton, aged 40, Mr. R. Benn, optician and factor. The moſt prominent virtues in his character were of the convivial caſt—mirth, which could lighten ſorrows, beguile care, and extend the limits of innocent pleaſure, without treſpaſſing on the boundaries of morality; he likewiſe deſerves to be more particularly noticed for his candor—his equity—his prompt and liberal benevolence; in a word, for the mildneſs and rectitude of his life, and his fortitude and reſignation under the ſtroke of death.

At Kidmore Green, near Wolverhampton, aged 63, Mrs. E. Claredon, widow, late of Bridgwater, in Somerſet.

At Penkhull, Miſs Spode, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Spode, eſq. of Stoke, near Newcaſtle.

At Longton Hall, near Lane End, in her 13th year, Miſs A. Heathcote, third daughter of Sir J. Heathcote, bart.

Mrs. Broade, widow, of Little Fenton.—Mr. R. Wood, of Burſlem, in the Potteries.—Aged 72, Mr. W. Aſhton, of Billington Farm, near Stafford.

At Walſall, Mrs. Freeth.

At Uttoxeter, aged 77, Mr. B. Frear, formerly an officer of exciſe, in Derby.—Aged 24, Miſs Taylor, of Coton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The late act for the Improvement of the Town of Birmingham, among other clauſes, providing for the better regulation of hackney coaches, waggons, carts, &c. &c. authorizes commiſſioners to widen the lower end of Bull-ſtreet, by taking down the Welſh Croſs, and four adjoining tenements; to widen Swan-alley, by taking down four tenements and a range of ſhopping contiguous; to widen the lower end of Worceſter-ſtreet, by taking down ſix tenements; to widen the lower end of Moor-ſtreet, by taking down eighteen tenements; to widen the Market-place, by taking down five tenements adjoining St. Martin's Church-yard, alſo twelve other tenements, with the remaining part of the ſhambles; and to widen the upper end of St. Martin's-lane, by taking down five tenements, &c.

At Coventry aſſizes, Auguſt 1ſt, W. Allen, for ſheep-ſtealing, and W. Smith, for horſe-ſtealing, were capitally convicted and received

received ſentence of death, but were both reprieved before the judges left the town.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. C. Pain, baker, to Mrs. Millington.—Mr. W. Hill, of Soho, to Mrs. M. Wetton, formerly cook to the gallant General Wolfe, but for many years laſt paſt, a truly, tender and reſpectable nurſe, in the General Hoſpital of this town.

Mr. J. Green, to Miſs S. Townſhend.—Mr. J. Badham, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Luity.—Mr. G. Morgan, plater, to Miſs S. Hart, Mr. Barke, woollen-draper, to Miſs Hart, of the Swan-inn.

In London, Mr. R. Boningdon, drawing-maſter, of Nottingham, to Miſs Parks, of Birmingham.

At Tamworth, Mr. T Sheaſby, of Fountain Hall, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs Barnes, niece to the late Mr. Barnes, collector of exciſe.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. E. Jeffery, to Mrs. E. Kimberley.—Mr. Gunn, tanner, to Miſs Fallows, both of Great Barr.—Mr. Robinſon, of Digbeth, to Miſs C. Tonkinſon, of Birmingham.

In London, Mr. R Pountney, currier, of Birmingham, to Miſs R Keeres, youngeſt daughter of J. Keeres, eſq.

Mr. G. Taylor, of Birmingham, to Miſs Allcocks, of Worceſter.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Lloyd, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Lloyd, of New-ſtreet.—Mrs. Bewley, wife of Mr. Bewley, toy-maker.—Mrs. Soden.—Mrs. Byrne.—Mr. R. Holt, ſon of Mr. J. Holt, bruſhmaker.—Mr. Kemble, miniſter of the Catholic Chapel, at King Edward's-place.—Mr. Poney, of the Woolpack public-houſe.—Mrs. Haynes.—Aged 80, Mrs. Penroſe.—Mr. Oldchurch.—Maſter G. Simcox, ſecond ſon of G. Simcox, eſq.

At Coventry; Mrs. Collett, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Collett.—Suddenly, Mr. Baylis, land-ſurveyor.—Mr. Lea, permit-writer in the Exciſe Office.—Mr. H Cole, of the Toby's Head public-houſe.—Mrs. Cave.

At Hampſtead, near London, aged 96, Mr. Mobbs, father of Mr. Mobbs, hatter, of Birmingham.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Powell, mercer and draper.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Elick, widow, formerly of Coventry.

Near King's Norton, where he went for the recovery of his health, J. Stewart, eſq. lately an officer in the Warwickſhire Militia.

At Sutton Colfield, aged 78, Mr. J. Spencer, mercer, and for ſeveral years maſter of the Three Tuns-inn.

At Long Iſland, in the Bahamas, aged 32, Mr. G. Hughes, third ſon of Mr. J. Hughes late of Berry Hall.

At Bordeſly, aged 75, Mr. B. Freeth, much lamented by his friends, but particularly by his workmen, to whom he was the kindeſt and beſt of maſters.

Mrs. Hodges, of Winnall, near Coventry.

## SHROPSHIRE.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, which ended July 29, the following priſoners were capitally convicted and received ſentence of death: J. Nutts, alias Hayward, for ſheep-ſtealing; (ſtanding mute, he was found mute of malice, by an inqueſt of twelve men impannelled and ſworn to enquire for the purpoſe); T. Bennet, and J. Pitt, for horſe-ſtealing; J. Brown, and J. Randles, for ſheep-ſtealing; L. Boyden, and S. Beetleſtone, for burglary; and M. Millington, for ſtealing nine guineas and a ſilver-watch. Nutts and Bennett were left for execution—the reſt were reprieved.

A potatoe-plant, dug up in a garden, at Shrewſbury, produced the aſtoniſhing progeny of ſeventy, from a ſingle potatoe left in the ground accidentally, laſt ſeaſon.

*Married.*] At Shrewſbury, Captain Storey, of the Weſt Middleſex Militia, to Miſs Keating.—Mr. S. Lee, butcher, to Miſs M. Studley.—Mr. Ames, of Bouldon, to Miſs Mapp, of Richard's Caſtle.—Mr. J. Crowther, to Miſs Towers, both of Cloverley.—Mr. J. Davies, of Leighton, to Miſs S Wright, of Eyton upon Severn.—Mr. Wellings, of Much Wenlock, to Miſs Hudſon, of Morehall.—Mr. Burton, of Much All, to Mrs. Hinton, of the Talbot inn, Much Wenlock.—Mr. W. Leake, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Whitford, daughter of Mr. Whitford, plaſterer, both of Shrewſbury.

At Little Wenlock, T. Cleobury, eſq. to Miſs M. A. Humphries, eldeſt daughter of J. Humphries, eſq. of Broſeley.

Mr. J. Calcott, of Abbott's Betton Farm, to Miſs M. Bennett, of Donnington.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, London, J. W. Broadbent, eſq. to Miſs E. Farnworth, of Whitchurch.

*Died.*] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Maccalaſter.—Of a decline, Miſs Puttrell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Puttrell.—Mr. Perkins, maiſter.

G. Roberts, eſq. of Wilmington.—Mrs. Bather, wife of B. Bather, eſq. of Mitton.

At Liverpool, aged 61, J. Maſon, eſq. of Shrewſbury, truly exemplary as a huſband and parent, a ſincere friend, and an indulgent and truly generous benefactor to the poor; in ſhort, he was eſteemed and beloved by all who knew how to appreciate his worth.

At Aſh, Mrs Benyon, widow; a lady of unexampled piety and benevolence.

At Dorrington, B. Pryce, eſq. of Path.—Mr. T. Humpheys, of the Old Crow, public-houſe, in Frankwell.

Aged 84, the Rev. D. Williams, of Llanfairfechan; religious without oſtentation, and of a uniformly virtuous life.

WOR-

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worceſter aſſizes, July 20, the following priſoners, John Hopley, John Thomas, Thomas Waſſell, and John Thorne, for ſheep-ſtealing; and Robert Welland, for houſe-breaking, were capitally convicted and all left for execution. Three other priſoners, Suſannah Pritchard, for ſheep-ſtealing; John Stone, for houſe-breaking; and Thomas Green, the elder, for burglary, likewiſe received ſentence of death, but were reprieved.

A ſubſcription has been lately entered into at Worceſter, for the repair of St. Andrew's ſpire, an ancient ſtructure erected in the eleventh century, and now in a ſtate of great decay, particularly the tower, which, unleſs it be caſed and otherwiſe ſtrengthened, muſt, in the courſe of a few years, ſink beneath the weight of the ſpire, a piece of architecture juſtly conſidered as the chief ornament of the city and county, and ſcarcely to be rivalled by any of the moſt beautiful and admired ſtructures of Europe The height of the baſe or tower is 90 feet, and that of the ſpire, from its baſe, is 155 feet 6 inches—Total, 245 feet 6 inches. Upon a ſurvey lately taken by an experienced architect, the neceſſary repairs will amount to more than 500l. As this ſtructure is beautiful and elegant in itſelf, and highly ornamental to the city and ſurrounding country, and as the tower, in its preſent ſtate, deſtroys, in a great meaſure, the effect of the beautiful ſtructure it bears, the above laudable deſign will, no doubt, be carried into effect, agreeable to the general wiſh of the inhabitants, patronized as it already is, with the names of ſome of the leading characters of the county.

At Worceſter, a fine cart-horſe, the property of Mr. T. Allies, died lately, and, as he appeared, in good condition, the carcaſs was opened to diſcover the cauſe, when, to the ſurpriſe of thoſe preſent at the inveſtigation, near the ſtomach was found a ſolid brown ſtone, nearly the ſhape and ſize of a hatter's block, which weighed full eleven pounds and a half. On further inſpection, another was taken out which weighed about three pounds, and two others yet ſmaller.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Bumford, of Wyre Piddies, to Miſs J Summers, of Elmley Caſtle.

*Died.*] At Worceſter, Mr. E. Nott, keeper of the city-priſon.—In his 88th year, Mr. E. Brough.—Mr. Nicholls, of the Riſing Sun public-houſe.—In her 31ſt year, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. Robſon, ſolicitor, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare.

Suddenly, of a rupture of a blood veſſel in his lungs, Humphrey Littleton, eſq Deputy Town-clerk of this city, and one of the Coroners for the county. As a public man, he was held in general eſtimation by all ranks, being a moſt able advocate of juſtice, though always inclined to mercy and humanity: deſpiſing ſordid intereſt, he ſtudied the welfare and happineſs of mankind His integrity was beyond corruption. He likewiſe ſhone conſpicuous in the relative duties, through the whole tenor of his life, and in a word, may be ranked high in the liſt of honeſt and good men.

At Brockencott, in the pariſh of Chaddeſley Corbett, aged 82, Mrs. Brettell, widow, late of Finſtall Houſe, near Bromſgrove.—Miſs Millward, of Redditch.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Hunt —Aged 80, Mrs. Godley.

At Eveſham, Miſs Wilkes, daughter of the late Rev. B. Wilkes, vicar of St. Conſtantine, in Cornwall.

At Bengworth, Mr. M. Cartwright, a Quaker.

At Chaddeſley, near Kidderminſter, Mrs. S. Prat-, widow.—Mrs. Eſſex, of Leigh Sutton —Aged 94, Mr. J. Barrett, of Stock and Bradley.

At Dudley, Mr. Gibbons, of the Bull's Head public-houſe, and Member of the band belonging to the Dudley Volunteer Aſſociation.

Meſſrs. T. and B. Woolley, brothers.—Mr. D. Hinton, liquor-merchant, late of Birmingham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Population of the City of Hereford.*

| | *Males.* | *Females.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. John Baptiſt | 484 | 560 | 1044 |
| All Saints - | 900 | 1040 | 1940 |
| St. Peter - | 716 | 872 | 1588 |
| St. Nicholas | 304 | 490 | 794 |
| St. Owen - | 354 | 504 | 858 |
| St. Martin - | 265 | 339 | 604 |
| | | | 6828 |

Number of houſes 1460, which leaves more than four inhabitants and a half to each family—Majority of females 782.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Lane, of Stretford, to Mrs. Proctor, relict of Mr. T. Procter, ſurgeon, of Leominſter.

*Died.*] At Hereford, in his 86th year, Mr. W. Kinnerſley, formerly of Birchin-lane, London.

At Roſs, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Dobſon, currier.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Evans, brick-maker of Leominſter.

At the advanced age of 99, Mr. R. Powell, father of Mr. W. Powell, a reſpectable farmer, of Titley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] The Rev. C. Williams, vicar of Ixning, in Suffolk, to Miſs E. Snell, third daughter of P. Snell, eſq. of Wheatley Court, in this county.—The Rev. R. Waddy, miniſter

niſter of the Northgate-ſtreet Chapel, in Glouceſter, to Miſs Maſon, of Birmingham.—Mr. G. G. Thompſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thompſon, woolſtapler, of Fairford, to Miſs Newman, of Latton, Wilts.—Mr. Halliday, an eminent clothier, of Stroud, to Miſs Jones, of Wrington Court.

*Died.*] At Glouceſter, Mr. Howes, of the King's Head inn.

At Wall's Hill, near Minchin Hampton, aged 83, Mr. S. Cambridge, clothier; a truly religious, charitable, and honeſt man.

At Thornbury, of a decline, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. T. Morgan, watchmaker.

At Newent, Mrs. Elton, formerly of Weſtbury upon Severn.—Mr. Hall, of Bourton on the Water.

Mr J. Wyrhale, only ſon of G. Wyrhale, of Bicknor Court; a gentleman of ſtrict integrity, and truly exemplary in the characters of huſband, ſon, and brother. Although his fortune was but ſmall, his hand and heart were ever open to the diſtreſſes of the ſurrounding poor.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. J. Bally, of Bath, to Miſs Penſon, of Oxford.

At Burford, Lieutenant-colonel Little, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs S. Chavaſſe.—The Rev. W. Benſon, B. D. of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of South Weſton and Hampton Poyle, in this county, to Miſs Harriſon, of Daventry.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. M. Carſon, wife of Mr. S. Carſon, rum and brandy merchant.—Aged 22, Mr. R. Burton, of Worceſter College, third ſon of the Rev. Dr. Burton, canon of Chriſt Church.

Aged 74, W. Bowles, eſq. of Abingdon.

At her ſon's houſe, in Holywell, aged 87, Mrs. Meyſey, widow of Mr. Meyſey, formerly an eminent apothecary in Oxford.

BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. W. Shackell, of Reading, to Miſs Foſter, of London.—The Rev. R. F. Godmond, M. A. of Brightwell, to Miſs Humphreys, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, London.—Mr. Bunce, of the Upper Ship inn, Reading, to Miſs Leach, of Caverſham, Oxon.—Mr. Kirby, of South Moreton, to Miſs Goddard, of Blount's Court.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. Warry, boot and ſhoe maker.—Mrs. Serra.

At Wokingham, aged 83, Mr. T. Wilmot, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

Suddenly, Mr. D. Holton, ſhopkeeper; univerſally reſpected as a very worthy man.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, William Clibby was convicted of ſtealing a lamb, and received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

*Died.*] At Marlow, the Rev. T. Langley, rector of Whiſton, Northamptonſhire.

At Carſwell Houſe, Mrs. Perfect, niece to Sir John Harrington, bart.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At Hertford aſſizes, W. Cox was found guilty of ſetting fire to a hovel of wheat, the property of Mr. J. Hilton, of Walkeen, and received ſentence of death.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Bedford aſſizes, John Brown, for burglary; William Pepper, John Crawley, John Sharwood, and Joſeph Clark, for ſheep-ſtealing; James Dear, for felony; and John Carter, for ſtealing a quantity of rye, &c. were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death; but were all afterwards reprieved, except Brown and Pepper.

The Committee appointed for managing the affairs of the intended Bedford Infirmary, have lately fixed upon a ſpot of ground, ſouth-weſt of the town, which appears to them extremely eligible for the ſituation of the building; and they have before them a plan, to the execution of which they hope the amount of donations, added to the handſome legacy of the late Mr. Whitbread, will be ultimately found adequate; but, as a conſiderable ſum is ſtill wanting to form an eſtabliſhment proportioned to the extent and population of the county, contributions are earneſtly ſolicited of ſuch of the inhabitants, landed-proprietors, and others, belonging to the county, as have not already ſubſcribed to this highly beneficial inſtitution.

*Account of the* WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING, 1801.*

No perſon who entertains an adequate idea of the national importance of agricultural improvements can have any doubt of the beneficial effects flowing from the annual meeting at Woburn eſtabliſhed by his Grace the Duke of Bedford. Whatever ſome perſons may be inclined to think of exhibitions of cattle fattened to a very extraordinary degree, and tending to puſh that part of the graziers' buſineſs to the extreme, none can queſtion the propriety of comparing different races of cattle and ſheep in various particulars, excluſive of exceſſive fatneſs; none can doubt the utility of premiums for promoting a more correct tillage, for bringing into uſe new and improved implements of huſbandry; none can heſitate in admitting the importance of that extenſive communication of ideas and emulation of excelling which neceſſarily flow from bringing the farmers of the remoteſt parts of the kingdom into contact with each other, to examine practices to many unknown, and to liſten to ſentiments equally novel and intereſting. The drillers of Norfolk deſcribe their ſyſtem to the adherents of broadcaſting from Cornwall and Kerry, the enemies of paring and burning are enlightened by the practice of Kent and Cambridge, and every effort in tillage may be expected when the

* We are indebted for this intereſting article to Mr. Young's Annals of Agriculture.

bets

bets are in deciſion that ſhall decide the merit of the moſt important of all machines.

The ſheep ſhearing this year was more numerouſly attended than on any former occaſion, but the company was not ſo ſelect and ſo ſtrictly agricultural as formerly. In the whole there were 921 viſitors preſent.

*Leiceſterſhire Tups let on Tueſday, June* 16. No. 3, Lord Thanet, Kent 42l.—4, Lord Preſton, Beds 73l. 10s —7.——Standley, eſq. Hants 63l.—8, Lord Talbot, Staffordſhire 52l. 10s.—11, S. Whitbread, eſq. Beds, 2 ſhrs. 52l. 10s —12, —— Spung, eſq. Hants 31l. 10s.—13, Henry Budd, eſq. Ditto 52l. 10s.—14, Rev. Mr. Andſley, Northamptonſhire, 3-ſhrs 31l. 10s.—15, Mr. Johnſon, Norfolk 84l. —17, John Butfield, Potſgrove 42l.

*South-Down Ewes ſold on Wedneſday Morning.* Lot 1, Mr. Money Hill 20 ewes at 43s. per head 43l.—2, Ditto 20 at 42s.; 42l.—3, Ditto 20. at 65s; 65l.—4, Mr. Kingſley 20 at 28s.; 28l. —5, Sir J. Throgmorton 20 at 43s. 43l.—6, Mr. Johnſon 20 at 50s; 50l —7, W. Northey, eſq. 20 at 48s; 48l.—8, Mr. Money Hill 20 at 61s.; 61l.—9, Mr. Kingſley 20 at 44s; 44l.

*South-Down Tups let on Wedneſday Evening.* No. 2, Sir John Sebright, Herts 10l. 10s.—4, W. Anſon, eſq. Staffordſhire 42l.—5, Mr. Runciman, Beds. 21l.—7, Ditto, Ditto 21l. 8, Sir John Throgmorton 36l. 15s.—9, William Northey, eſq. Wilts 42l.

*Leiceſterſhire Tups let on Thurſday Morning.* No. 1, Mr. Luck, Beds 10l. 10s —3, John Higgins, eſq ditto 10l. 10s.—6, Mr. Kingſley, Hants 10l. 10s.—7, Mr. Negus, Beds 25l. 5s.—8, Mr Barker, Kent 31l. 10s.—11, Mr. Greaſham, Beds 15l. 15s.—12, Mr. Jennings, Ditto 26l. 5s.—14, Mr. Purſer, Ditto 15l. 15s.—15, Mr. Davis, Northamptonſhire 15l. 15s.—17, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Hants 26l. 5s.

*Leiceſterſhire Ewes ſold on Thurſday Morning.* Lot 1, Mr. Kingſley 5 at 8l. 8s.—2, Ditto 5 at 10l. 10s.—3, Lord John Ruſſell 5 at 13l. 13s.—4, Mr. Purſer 5 at 21l.

*Herefordſhire Heifers and Cows ſold on Thurſday Evening.* No. 1, Lord Preſton a year-old 14l. 3s. 6d.—2, Hugh Hoare, eſq. a 2-year-old 15l. 15s.—3, Ditto ditto 14l. 14s.—4, Mr. Ridgway a cow 21l.—5, Ditto ditto 28l. 17s. 6d.

*Devonſhire Heifers, &c. ſold on Thurſday Evening.* No. 1, Sir Hugh Inglis an Alderney cow 14l. 14s —2, Hugh Hoare, eſq. ditto 14l. 14s.—3, Mr. Bithrey a Devon heifer 86l 16s.—4, Mr Hewin ditto 16l. 16s.—5, Ditto ditto 21l.—6, Lord Preſton ditto 15l. 15s.—7, T. W. Coke, eſq. ditto 16l. 16s.—8, Ditto ditto 21l.—9, Lord Preſton ditto 13l. 2s. 6d.—10, Mr. Weſtcar ditto 17l. 17s. —11, T. W. Coke, eſq. ditto 14l. 3s. 6d.—12, Hugh Hoare, eſq. ditto 14l. 3s. 6d.—T. W. Coke, eſq. a Devon bull 21l.—Total, 1687l. 3s. 6d.

In theſe four days, therefore, theſe breeds of ſheep and cattle have been ſpread into the counties of Kent, Hunts, Stafford, Hants, Northampton, Norfolk, Herts, Wilts, and Bucks: this muſt be eſteemed a national benefit. Whatever may be the comparative merit of theſe and other breeds, it is certainly an object of importance to have them ſcattered about the kingdom in the hands of men who will, in all probability, give them that fair trial which ſhall aſcertain their worth, and eſtabliſh the race, if found better than the breeds of the county.

*Premiums for encouraging the Introduction of the Leiceſter and South-Down Breed of Sheep into Bedfordſhire.*

I. To the perſon in Bedfordſhire who ſhall, between June and Chriſtmas 1800, expend the largeſt ſum of money (not leſs than ſixty guineas) in the purchaſe of breeding ewes or theaves of the New Leiceſter or South-Down breed—a premium of fifty guineas.

II. A premium of twenty guineas will be given to the perſon who expends the next largeſt ſum in the ſame object, and on the ſame conditions.

*Committee.* LORD JOHN RUSSELL, SIR C. WILLOUGHBY, BART. ARTHUR YOUNG, ESQ. Opened the letters of the claimants for the premiums.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. John Butfield and Mr. John Johnſon, that Mr. Richard Greſham bought ſheep as deſcribed in the advertiſement to the amount of 84l. and 68l. 5s.—together, 152l. 5s.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. Francis Morland, Mr. Thomas Smith, and Mr. Richard Knight, that Mr. John Bithrey bought ſheep as deſcribed to the amount of 23l. 2s.; 129l. 3s.; 32l.—Total, 184l. 5s. Mr. Bithrey's own certificate alſo.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. John Duckitt and Mr. A. W. Hodſon, that Mr. W. Runciman bought ſheep as deſcribed to the amount of 120l.; 70l.—Total, 190l. Mr. Runciman's own certificate alſo. And that purſuant to the conditions required, he put them to tups in 1800, and intends the ſame in 1801.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. John Johnſon, Mr. R. Earle, and Mr. J. Tenny, that Mr. J. P. Cowley bought ſheep as deſcribed to the amount of 49l. 10s.; 57l.; 21l.; 84l —Total, 211l. 10s.: and it appears that he hired rams of the ſame breed. His own certificate alſo.

*Deciſion.* It therefore appears to us that Mr. Cowley is entitled to the firſt premium, and that Mr. Runciman is entitled to the ſecond premium; and that Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Gretham are entitled to the uſe of tups gratis, having expended more than the ſum required. JOHN RUSSELL, C. WILLOUGHBY, A. YOUNG.

*Premiums for Fat Wethers.* I. To the perſon who ſhall breed, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, June 1801, the beſt two ſhear fat wether—the premium of a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To

II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1801, the beſt two-ſhear fat wether, five guineas —The ſame perſon not to have both premiums. The name of the breed r, together with the place where bred, to be duly certified, and given in at the time of ſhearing.

*Committee.* LORD SOMERVILLE, MR. BENNET, MR. T. CROOK.

*Deciſion.* The four prize wethers died well, and have done great credit to the breeders. The judges, taking into conſideration the injury which reſults to the public from the practice of fattening animals on corn, are compelled to withold the firſt prize from Mr. Moore, and to give it to Mr. Bithrey. The ſecond, or Bedfordſhire prize is adjudged to Mr. Moore, carcaſs and wool conſidered. SOMERVILLE, J. BENNET, T. CROOK Mr. Moore and Mr. Butfield, corn; Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Cowley, no corn.

*Mr. Bithrey's Two year-old Wether.*—Weight alive after ſhearing 183lb.; carcaſs 105lb. 8oz.; wool 7lb. 12 oz.—20 alive, give 12 dead.

*Mr. Cowley's.*—Weight alive after ſhearing 153lb. 8oz.; carcaſs 100lb 8oz.; wool 5lb. 12oz.—20 alive give 13½ dead.

*Mr. Butfield's.*—Weight alive after ſhearing 172lb. 8oz.; carcaſs 112lb.; wool 4lb. 20z.—20 alive give 13⅓ dead.

*Mr. Moore's.*—Weight alive after ſhearing 157lb.; carcaſs 105lb. 8oz.; wool 6lb. 12oz. —20 alive give 14 dead.

*Wool.*—Butfield 4lb. 2oz. at 14d.—4s. 9¾. Moore 6lb. 12 oz. at 11d.;—6s. 2½. Bithrey 7lb. 12 oz. at 10½.—6s. 9¼. Cowley 5lb. 12 oz. at 9d.;—4s. 3¾.

*Premiums for Theaves bred in Bedfordſhire.*

I. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn ſheep ſhearing 1801, the beſt theave—a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1801 the ſecond-beſt theave—a cup, value five guineas.—The ſame perſon not to have both premiums.

*Woburn Abbey, June* 17, 1801.

*Committee*—T W. COKE, ESQ. MR. STUBBINS, of Notts. MR. SKIPWORTH, of Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Butfield, Mr. Moore, Mr. Platt, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Bithrey ſhewed for the premiums.

Adjudged the firſt premium to Mr. Butfield and the ſecond to Mr. Moore.

*Premium for encouraging Improvement in Implements of Agriculture.*—To the perſon who ſhall produce at Woburn ſheep ſhearing, 1801, the beſt and moſt uſeful newly invented implement—the ſum of twenty guineas.

*Woburn Abbey, June* 18, 1801.

*Committee.*—LORD SOMERVILLE, T. W. COKE, ESQ. MR. JOHNSON, of Norfolk.

*Deciſion.*—Mr. Leiceſter's improved cultivator, being a heavy, four-horſe power, entitled to no premium.

Mr. Greave's ſcuffler, three-horſe power, not entitled to any premium.

Mr. Gooch's two-horſe plough at length, not entitled to any premium.

There being one premium only, it is adjudged to Mr. Salmon, for his new-invented turnip drill, remarkable for the ſtraightneſs of its work.

Mr. Leſter, of Northampton, exhibited a chaff cutter, worked by two men and fed by a third, which cut eight buſhels in nine minutes and a half. A patent machine.

ROBERT SALMON, Woburn, Bedfordſhire, undertakes to make his improved drilling and ſowing machines of different deſcriptions as under:

Machine principally applicable for turnips or ſmall ſeeds, at nine inches aſunder, or leſs if required, the feeders being capable of containing three quarters of a pint each 9l. 9s.

The ſame machine with the ſhares made to ſhift to different diſtances 11l. 11s.

The ſame machine with reſervoirs to ſupply the feeders, applicable for ſowing moſt kinds of grain, the reſervoirs not leſs than one quarter of a peck for each drill 13l. 13s.

*Exhibitions.*—Mr. Wakefield*, of Burnham, in Eſſex, exhibited a Suffolk ſtallion, of the ſorrel punch breed, which was much admired.

Mr. Inſkip, of Old Warden, near Biggleſwade, ſhewed a fat pig, half of the Suffolk and half of the Chineſe breed, which rendered manifeſt to every eye the great improvement effected in ſwine.

Mr. Moore, of Bedfordſhire, ſhewed a ſow of the Suffolk breed, of a form much approved.

Mr. Chaplin, of Tathwell, in Lincolnſhire, exhibited ſome Lincoln rams, the fleeces of which were much admired: one, a two-ſhear, weighed 17lb.; a three-ſhear, 18lb.; a five-ſhear, 12¾lb.; and of a ſeven-ſhear ewe, 10lb. Alſo a fat ewe, of which the following is an account—weight alive, after 24 hours faſting 181lb.; wool 12lb. 8oz.; blood 6lb. 8oz.; entrals 12lb. 8oz.; pluck and head 10lb. 4oz.; ſkin 17lb. 4oz.; fat 15lb.; carcaſs 118lb.—Total, 179lb. 8oz —20 alive give 13 dead. 20 alive give 14½ fat included.

The Duke of Bedford killed the following South-Down ewe—Weight alive, after 26 hours faſting 140lb.; ſkin 8lb. 8 oz; head and pluck 8lb. 8oz.; blood 5lb.; entrails 8lb. 8oz; fat 13lb. 8oz.—Total, 44lb. Net carcaſs 93lb. 8oz.—Total, 137lb. 6oz. Loſt 2lb.

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* This gentleman is a very noted cultivator. That he conducts his buſineſs with no inconſiderable ſpirit may be conjectured from his having dibbled, in 1800, 348 acres of wheat, all on clover lay or bean ſtubbles, at 10s. 6d. an acre, one row on a flag, for hand-hoeing, which coſt him 30s. an acre: quantity of ſeed two to five pecks an acre.

8 oz.—20 alive give 13⅓ dead. 20 alive give 15, fat included.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Clothallbury, near Baldoc, exhibited a comparative lot of Hertford (Wiltſhires) and of South-Down ſheep which had gone together, and the ſuperiority of the latter was ſtriking. One was killed, ſhorn once, and not fed with any particular attention—Weight alive 151lb.; ſkin 12lb.; head 10lb. 8 oz.; blood 6lb. 8 oz.; entrails 14lb.; fat 15lb. 8 oz.; carcaſs 92lb.—20 alive give 12½ dead.—20 alive give 14¼, fat included.

The Hertfordſhire not fat enough to kill.

Mr. Bithrey, of Snelſham, Bedfordſhire, gave in an account of a three-ſhear ſheep by the Woburn A, out of an Ibſtock ewe, graſs fed, ſlaughtered December 20, 1800—Weight alive 272lb.; carcaſs 386lb.; ſkin 23lb.; blood 9lb.; head and pluck 13lb.; kele 17lb.; rough fat 7lb.; entrails 15lb.—Total, 270. Loſs (ſuppoſe) 2lb.—Total, 272lb.—20 alive give 13½ dead. 20 alive give 14⅕ fat included.

Mr. John Ellman, of Glynd, Suſſex, handed about an account of his flock at the laſt lambing:

Oct 17th, 1800, put rams to 607 ewes. Loſt in the winter 2; loſt in lambing 6; caſt her lamb 1; barren 21; produced lambs 577.—Total, 607.

Lambs living in June 1801, 744.

The converſation this meeting, as in all the former, was entirely agricultural; the breeds of cattle and ſheep were diſcuſſed. The plough cauſed no inconſiderable ſhare of debate, and gave riſe to the following *bets*.

*Woburn June* 17, 1801.

Mr. Coke propoſes, that at the next Woburn ſheep-ſhearing there ſhall be a trial of ploughs; and he challenges all England, with a Norfolk plough and a pair of horſes, to plough an acre, or half an acre, of any ſoil for fifty guineas; regard being had to the depth and cleanneſs of the furrow.—Four horſes allowed for a double-furrow plow. T. W. Coke.—Accepted, Edward Wakefield, of *Burnham, Eſſex*.

No friend to the double-furrow plough ſtood forth.

Sir John Sebright offers to bet 50 guineas, that Mr. Coke will not plough an acre of land in one day, in a huſbandlike manner, with the wheel-plough commonly uſed in Norfolk, with two horſes; an acre of which Sir J. Sebright will plough in the ſame time with a Hertfordſhire plough and four horſes: the land to be fixed upon by Sir J. Sebright, near Beechwood, in Herts, in the month of October. One perſon to be named by each of them, and they calling in a third if they do not agree. J. B. Sebright.—Accepted, T. W. Coke.

Relative to ſheep alſo the following took place:

Mr. Bithrey bets Mr Moore fifty guineas, that he ſhews this time twelvemonth a better two-ſhear wether at Woburn Abbey than Mr Moore, Wm. Bithrey.—Accepted, J. Moore.

Mr. Ed. Cowley bets twenty guineas, that Mr. Bithrey produce at next Woburn ſheep-ſhearing a better two-ſhear fat wether, of his own breed, than Mr. Moore. Ed. Cowley.—Accepted, J. Moore.

Mr. Joſeph Cowley bets twenty guineas on the ſame, againſt Mr. Moore. J. P. Cowley.—Accepted, J. Moore.

*Offer by Sir Thomas Carr.*—Sir Thomas Carr, of Suſſex, will ſhow, in June 1802, 100 bullocks and 150 acres of wheat for any ſum not exceeding 100 guineas. The gentleman who accepts the challenge to poſſeſs the bullocks at this time. Not accepted by any one.

Mr. Ellman remarked on it, that the perſon who had the oxen might not have the wheat; he therefore recommended Sir Thomas to offer ſhowing 20 oxen; and as he had above 100, he would have the advantage of many to chooſe from, and the offer might then be accepted: but this was not Sir Thomas's object; he declined it.

The Duke announced the following premiums for the year enſuing:

*Premiums for encouraging the Introduction of the Leiceſter and South-Down Breed of Sheep into Bedfordſhire.*

I. To the perſon in Bedfordſhire who ſhall, between June and Chriſtmas 1801, expend the largeſt ſum of money (not leſs than ſixty guineas) in the purchaſe of breeding ewes or theaves of the new Leiceſter or South-Down breed, and put them to a tup of the ſame ſort, in the years 1801 and 1802—a premium of fifty guineas.

II. All other claimants of the preceding premium who appear to have expended a ſum not leſs than ſixty guineas ſhall have the uſe of a ram in the year 1802 of the ſame breed as the ewes purchaſed, gratis.

*Premiums for Fat Wethers.*—I. To the perſon who ſhall breed and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, June 1802, the beſt two-ſhear fat wether—the premium of a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire and produce at Woburn ſheep ſhearing, 1802, the beſt two-ſhear fat wether, five guineas—The ſame perſon not to have both premiums. The name of the breeder, together with the place where bred, to be duly certified and given in at the time of ſhearing.

*Premiums for Theaves bred in Bedfordſhire.*—I. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1802 the beſt theave—a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1802 the ſecond-beſt theave—a cup, value five guineas. The ſame perſon not to have both premiums.

*Sundry Premiums.*—I. To the perſon who

ſhall produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1802 the beſt boar—five guineas.

II. To the beſt ſheep-ſhearer, five guineas—ſecond-beſt, four guineas—third-beſt, three guineas—fourth-beſt, two guineas—fifth-beſt, one guinea.

*Premiums for encouraging Improvements in Implements of Agriculture.*—I. To the perſon who ſhall produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1802 the beſt and moſt uſeful newly-invented implement—the ſum of twenty guineas.

II. To the perſon who ſhall produce the plough which ſhall with the leaſt force turn thedeepeſt and cleaneſt furrow—a cup, value ten guineas.

For 1803.—To the farmer in Bedfordſhire who ſhall produce the moſt ſatisfactory account of comparative trials between the drill and broadcaſt culture of wheat, barley, or oats, on not leſs than ten acres, being in the ſame field—thirty guineas.

On the Thurſday, after dinner, the prize cups being placed before his Grace, he roſe, according to the annual cuſtom, and announced to the company the ſeveral deciſions of the judges, which he read.

The Duke then remarked, that as the exertions in claim of the premiums for laying out money in the purchaſe of ſtock had been conſiderable, and many of the breeds were ſpread through the county, he had for the year enſuing propoſed but one premium; and he ſhould in future, probably, drop this claſs of premiums altogether. As the New Leiceſter and South-Down ſheep were now in the farmers' hands, they muſt ſpeak for themſelves; he had no prejudices for any breed, and only wiſhed that ſuch trials ſhould be made as might bring conviction which was really to be preferred. To attempt by premiums to force any thing further than this was not his object.

The farmers will now decide for themſelves by experiment, and not by opinion. The laudable example of Mr. Smith, of Hertfordſhire, proves that prejudices are giving way; nor can the Bedfordſhire farmers do better than imitate ſuch comparative trials.

Relative to the deciſion on the fat wethers his Grace obſerved, that the judges had ſuggeſted the propriety of rejecting corn-fed ſheep; but he conceived that the deciſion would effect it, and deter any one from that practice. He was happy, however, to find, that both in the caſe of wethers and theaves the ſheep ſhown were highly approved; and if the Bedfordſhire farmers had heard all that had been ſaid on the occaſion, it would have ſtimulated them to become rivals to almoſt any county. A happy change; for it is well known that they once did not ſtand very high; but with ſuch exertions as are now making, he truſted the reputation of the county would be eſtabliſhed

In explaining his motive for adding the premiums to the beſt ſhearers, his Grace remarked that it was an object of conſiderable conſequence. There were ſome good ones in Bedfordſhire, but not many, and by multiplying them much wool would be ſaved. Some gentlemen might think it a ſmall object, but this was not the caſe; for on the maſs of all clipping a few ounces per head would amount to a quantity that rendered it a national object. If any gentlemen of the county had very good ſhearers, it was to be hoped they would bring them.

The Duke then took notice of the diſcuſſion which had taken place upon ploughs; and ſaid, that as it was an object which excited attention, he was glad he had added a premium for it. Competition is the only mean to aſcertain which is the beſt; and ſhould it be found that Bedfordſhire is diſgraced by its own plough, the ſooner it is got rid of the better.

On the premium for the compariſon of the drill and broadcaſt huſbandry, he obſerved, that opinions were extremely at variance. Poſſibly theſe methods might not yet have been tried with ſufficient accuracy. That from what he had ſeen, he was much inclined to prefer the drill, when well managed; but if there be not a determination to extirpate all weeds and keep the drills abſolutely clean, it is better not to attempt that culture. The land ſhould certainly be clean before any trial begins; then only annual weeds will be found, and the hoeings effective in deſtroying them.

His Grace then generally congratulated the county on the progreſs made, and expreſſed his hope that it would, year after year, advance; and that the Bedfordſhire farmers would derive an increaſing credit from their laudable exertions.

The firſt cup was then preſented to Mr. Bithrey, and his health drunk in a bumper.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, on the 5th of Auguſt, a premium of three guineas, offered by the ſociety at their laſt annual meeting, to the perſon who ſhould produce the beſt ſhearling ram, was adjudged to Mr. Smith, of Stoke Doyle; and a premium of one guinea, for the ſecond beſt ditto, to Mr. A. Buſwell, of Thetford; Mr. Buſwell likewiſe produced a two-ſhear ram for the premium of five guineas, but having no competitor, he was allowed a compenſation in lieu of the premium.

*Married.*] Mr. St. Gandern, of Morehay Lawn, to Miſs Duncombe, of King's Cliffe.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. W. Atterbury,—Mr. P. Agutter.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Flutter, wife of Mr. Flutter, ſeedſman.—Aged 72, Mrs. Porter, a widow lady.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Beetham, ſecond ſon of Mr. Beetham, apothecary.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Gilbert, formerly maſter of the Roſe and Crown public-houſe.

Mr. Dolby, farmer, of Southwick, near Oundle;

Oundle; his death was occaſioned by a ſudden fall from his horſe, in coming from Stamford-market.

At Piſford, near Northampton, in his 85th year, Mr. T. Underwood, upwards of ſixty years a reſpectable inhabitant of that pariſh.—Mr. Buſwell, of Kettering.—Mrs. Brown, of Spratton.

Mr. Monday, firſt coachman to Earl Spencer; on his return to Althorpe from Spratton, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot.

At Oundle, in his 82d year, J. Paine, eſq. formerly engaged in a very extenſive line of buſineſs as an ironmonger, but had retired many years. He was greatly reſpected by all who knew him, for his uniform character of integrity and benevolence.

Mrs. Clark, of Bulwick.

At King's Thorpe, near Northampton, in her 81ſt year, Mrs Freemeaux, relict of J. Freemeaux, eſq.

### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, S. Witney received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

*Died.*] At Park Houſe Farm, Mrs. Bond.

Mr. J. Godfrey, of Bluntiſham; he was killed in attempting to ſtop a hay-cart, the horſes of which were running away.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At Cambridge aſſizes, which commenced before Lord Chief Baron Macdonald and Mr. Baron Hotham, July 20, J. Aubrey, for ſtealing an ewe lamb, was found guilty, and received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved. C. Kidman, capitally convicted at the laſt aſſizes, and afterwards reprieved, remains on his former order.

At the aſſizes for the Iſle of Ely, held at Wiſbeach, G. Baker was found guilty of having ſtolen a parcel, containing a large quantity of printed cotton goods, from out of a gang of lighters at Ely; he received judgment of death, which, however, was changed to tranſportation for life.

*Married.*] Mr. J. H. Jetſon, ſurgeon, of Ware, in Herts, to Miſs Edwards, daughter of the late Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, of Newmarket.

At Cambridge, Mr. J. Sparrow, cook of Sidney College, to Miſs Stevenſon, only daughter of Mrs Cowling.—Mr. R. Cockerton, farmer, of Hiſton, to Mrs. A. Butler, of Girton.

*Died.*] At Ely, Mrs. Page, widow.—In his 23d year, Mr. J. Chambers, farmer, of Swaffham Bulbeck.

### NORFOLK.

Abſtract of the returns made under the Population Act for this county; 130,249 males, 148,972 females—Total 279,221.

At the late Agricultural Meeting at Swaffham, Mr. Johnſon, of Kempton, exhibited a capital Leiceſterſhire tup; Mr. Beck, of Caſtle Riſing, ſhewed a South Down ſhearling ewe, for which he had refuſed the ſum of one hundred and fifty guineas; it was allowed by judges to be the fineſt picture of a ſheep ever ſeen of its kind. M. Hill, eſq. of Waterden, alſo produced a very fine South Down ſheep, which weighed 28lbs. each quarter. The premiums were, accordingly, adjudged to theſe gentlemen for their excellent ſtock.

The machine for drilling turnips, which the Rev. Mr. Munnings exhibited at the late Holkham ſheep-ſhearing, is repreſented to be nothing more than a perforated tin box, fixed to, and vertical with, the axis of a common wheel-barrow.

*Married*] In London, Mr. Ferrant, merchant, to Miſs F. Gillman, of Norwich.—Mr. R. Whiting, cabinet maker, of Cambridge, to Miſs Page, of Lynn.—Captain S. Millington, of the ſhip Spectator, to Miſs Dawſon, both of Lynn.—Mr. R. Daniels, of Sprowſton, to Miſs Humphries, of Bramerton.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Boſwell, of the canteen, at the horſe barrack, to Mrs. Woods, of the Labour-in-vain public houſe.—Mr. T. Theobald, of Norwich, to Miſs E. Colman, of Aſhwelthorpe.—Mr. Weſt, of Poſtwick, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of J. Baker, eſq. of Weſt Ham, in Eſſex.—Mr. W. Brookbank, farmer, at Foxley, to Miſs M. Mills, of South Pickenham.—Mr. T. Saunders, farmer, of Eaſt Tuddenham, to Miſs Spicer, of Attleborough.—The Reverend J. Raven, of Litcham, to Miſs Jones, of Ely.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in his 65th year, J. Tuthill, eſq.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Norris, pariſh clerk of St. Benedict's.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Beſt, a maiden lady.—Aged 73, Mr. B. Hibgame, baker.—In her 36th year, Mrs. Blake, a lady remarkable for her cool and ſolid ſenſe, her mild and engaging manners, and her ſtrict and uniform attention to the various duties of life.

At Lynn, aged 21, Miſs M. Lake, daughter of Mr. Lake, hatter.—Mr. H. Hubbard.—Mrs. Day.—Mr J. Criſp, of the Star inn.—Mr. James Hull, of Wolverton, near Lynn.—Mrs. Bayly, widow, late of Weſt Lexham, and ſiſter of J. Marcon, eſq. of Swaffham.—Mrs. Meux, wife of the Rev. Mr. Meux, rector of Swafield.—In his 56th year, Mr. J. Plaford, of Mannington.—Aged 56, Mrs A. Anniſon, of Weſtwick.—Aged 80, Mrs. M. Betts, a maiden lady, late of Norwich.—Miſs Jackſon, of Wattleſield, a quaker.

At Sheffield, (in Yorkſhire), in his 73d year, Mr. W. Smith, of Norwich.

At Hardingham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Alpe, widow, late of Franſham.—Mr. J. Drake, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Horſford.—In his 28ſt year, Mr. B. Jolly, of Rickinghall Superior.—Miſs H. Berney, of

Eaſt Dereham.—In her 20th year, Mrs. Taylor, of Dilham.

SUFFOLK.

At the Bury aſſizes, which terminated July 29, the three following priſoners were capitally convicted and received ſentence of death, viz. William Baldwin, a private of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, for highway robbery; James Arnold for ſtealing a wether ſheep; and John Hardingham, for ſtealing a fat calf. The two latter were reprieved, but Baldwin left for execution.

*Married.*] Mr. Woods, grocer, of Clare, to Miſs Salmons of Norwich.—Mr. Brewin, of London, to Miſs Addiſon, daughter of J. Addiſon, eſq. banker of Sudbury.—Mr. Poole, farmer, of Yeldham, to Miſs M. Hubbard, of Sudbury.—Mr. Fulcher, to Miſs Nicholas; both of Eye.—In London, Mr. T. Brook, jun. to Miſs S. Ellington; both of Mildenhall.—Mr. T. Simpſon, of Newton, near Bury, Miſs Scarlett, of Halſtead, Eſſex.—Mr. Rodwell, of Denham, to Miſs Gowing, of Eye.—Mr. T. Haward, of Ringſhall-hall, to Miſs S. Cooper, of Sheepcoat Hall, Stowupland

At Geldſtone, Mr. Towell, to Miſs Carver, of Beccles.

At Bungay, R. Camell, eſq. to Mrs. E. Vandeput, widow of the late Admiral Vandeput.

*Died.* At Ipſwich, Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. R. Brown.—Mrs. Skate, many years houſekeeper to the late Dr. Gwyn, of this town.—Mrs. Sawer, of the Poſt chaiſe inn. Mr. Cook, formerly of Buckleſham.—Mrs. Rich.—Mrs. Brame, wife of Capt. Brame.—In her 77th year, Mrs. E. Stubbin, a lady unknown in the gay and faſhionable world, but ever to be found in the more humble walk of private charity and benevolence.

In an advanced age, Mrs Ruſſell, widow, of Shimpling.—Aged 77, Mr. W. Swaine, of Woodbridge.—Mr. Frankleyn, farmer, of Drinkſtone; on his returning home from church in the afternoon, he fell down in a fit, and expired ſhortly afterwards.

Mr. Limmer, miller of Tuddenham.

At Great Cornard, Mrs. Scott, wife of J. Scott, eſq. of Stratford-green, Eſſex.

At her cottage in Little Saxham, in her 62d year, Mrs. M Canham, many years the faithful attendant on Mrs. Ruſhbroke, late of Weſt Stow.

At Loweſtoft, in his 80th year, J. Kitteridge, gent.—In his 67th year, Mr. James Nunn, of Burfield's farm, near Boteſdale.—Mrs. Charlotte Syer, of Hadleigh.

At Lockleys, near Welwyn, Herts, T. Le Blanch, eſq. formerly of Cavenham, near Bury.

At Eaton, aged 82, Mr. J. Pile, who had been forty-ſeven years clerk of that pariſh.

At Wallington Park, Suffolk, very ſuddenly, near 75 years of age, the Right Honourable Sir Grey Cooper, bart. Early in the morning Sir Grey rang the bell violently for his valet, whom he deſired to ſaddle a horſe, and ride over to the village, about a mile diſtant, for the doctor. The man ſet off immediately and returned with the apothecary in leſs than half an hour; but they arrived too late, Sir Grey had breathed his laſt. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, in Wales, Sir Grey's eldeſt ſon, becomes poſſeſſed of the family eſtate, valued at about 9000l. per annum. Sir Grey Cooper was a benevolent and truly hoſpitable character; greatly regretted by all with whom he was acquainted, for the urbanity of his manners, the elegance of his converſation, and for the wit and anecdotes which ſo much enriched that converſation; and he was a ſcholar of the moſt poliſhed and accompliſhed claſs. Indeed the effuſions of his mind, which have been ſcattered among his friends, bear evident marks of a truly elegant mind, inſpired by genius and cultivated by unremitting ſtudy. Sir Grey was a liberal benefactor to the poor; his houſehold and friends were always entertained by him in the ſtyle of good old Engliſh hoſpitality.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, which commenced July 21ſt, before Lord Chief Juſtice Kenyon and Mr. Juſtice Groſe, the following priſoners were found guilty and capitally convicted, J. Hight, H. Harding, W. Worley, J. Butcher, and T. Howard, the younger, ſoldiers of the firſt regiment of Guards, for burglary; T. Biſhop, a ſoldier, for an aſſault and robbery; H. Picket, a ſoldier, for burglary; E. Oldfield, a ſoldier, for an aſſault and robbery; J. Skinner and F. Armitage, ſoldiers of the firſt regiment for burglary; R. Taylor, G. Richards, J. Naylor, W. Eaſon, W. Moſs, and T. Beddowes, all ſoldiers, for ſheep-ſtealing. The priſoners were all young men. Three other priſoners were capitally convicted; but nine were reprieved before the judges left the town.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bailey, of Earl's Colne, to Miſs S. Woolman, of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. J. Hale, whiteſmith, of Ballingdon, to Miſs Webb, of Whickham-brook.

*Died.*] At Rivers-hall, Boxted, at an advanced age, Mrs. Milton, relict of the Rev. James Milton, rector of St. James's Colcheſter.

At Chipping Ongar, aged 56, the Rev. C. Louis Ratel, D. D. canon of the Cathedral-church of Vernon, in Normandy. In the late attempt to aſſaſſinate the Chief Conſul at Paris, a prieſt concerned in that conſpiracy took the name and deſignation of this gentleman, a circumſtance which affected him ſo much that it is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned his death.

At Henham the Rev. F. Dixon, B. D. curate of that pariſh, and Rector of Bincome and Broadway, in Dorſetſhire.

KENT.

KENT.

It is in agitation to form, by canals, a grand junction of the rivers, Thames, Medway, and Rother, in Suſſex; or, in other words, to eſtabliſh an inland communication with, or union of, the ports of London, Rocheſter, Maidſtone, &c. with Rye, in Suſſex. The great national utility, private advantages, &c. of ſuch a navigation, will be obviouſly apparent, when it is conſidered, that Rye Harbour has been proved, from actual ſurveys, to be capable of improvement for the admiſſion of veſſels of much greater burthen than at preſent, and which, indeed, appears feaſible, even from common obſervation; of courſe, a circuitous, and, at times, difficult, dangerous, and uncertain navigation from Graveſend, the Nore, North and South Foreland, the Downs, Goodwin Sands, and Dungeneſs, would be avoided, and thereby the loſs of lives and property, to an incalculable number and amount. It would, likewiſe, be an expeditious, cheap, and ſafe conveyance of timber or naval ſtores, &c. in war-time, from out of the Wealds of Kent and Suſſex, into five royal dock-yards, and as many private yards, in the river Thames, and in peace, would be a ſecure, near, and convenient intercourſe from London to Rye, and, as far as it goes, to the weſtern ports of the kingdom and to foreign parts.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, which ended July 30, fourteen priſoners were condemned for death, and ſeven left for execution, among whom were the following:—T. Couchman, G. Mills, and R. Martin, for ſheep-ſtealing, R. Smith, alias Jones, and Charlotte Green, for breaking open a dwelling houſe, and James Auſtin, for robbing the Mail.

*Married.*] At Eltham, W. S. D. Light, eſq. to Miſs Miller, ſecond daughter of the late J. Miller, eſq. of Carey-ſtreet, London.

At Canterbury, P. Burrard, eſq. to Miſs S. Naylor.—Mr. T. Minter, to Miſs S. Silk.

Mr. Stunt, of Gillingham, to Miſs Hughes, of Merſham.

At Lee, Captain Williams, of the 29th regt. of foot, to Miſs Marſh, youngeſt daughter of the late S. Marſh, eſq. of Belmont, in Middleſex.

The Rev. H. Rice, eldeſt ſon of the late H. Rice, eſq. of Brandling Court, in this county, to Miſs Lefroy, of Aſhe, in Devonſhire.

At Deal, Mr. L. C. Bach, in the ſervice of the Swediſh Eaſt India Company, to Miſs S. Wells.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Bliſs.—Mrs. Sankey, widow of the late Mr. T. Sankey, grocer.—Mr. Abbott, baker.—Serjeant-Major Stanſly, of the 1ſt, or regiment of Royal Dragoons.

At Rocheſter, in his 30th year, Mr. C. Paine, tin-plate-worker.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Carter, builder.—Major Maubey, a ſuperintendant of the Upper Barracks.

At Dover, in her 21ſt year, Miſs M. A. Katnack.—Aged 65, Lieut. John Starr.

At Ramſgate, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Quince.

At Queenſborough, R. Burgeſs, eſq. Captain of the Sheerneſs Volunteer Cavalry.

HAMPSHIRE.

An ox was lately killed in Wincheſter, the weight of which was only 50 ſcore, yet one of the kidnies weighed in fat no leſs than 110 pounds, and the other upwards of 70 pounds, a circumſtance conſidered as truly extraordinary!

*Married.*] At Newchurch, Iſle of Wight, Lieut. Codd, of the navy, to Miſs Watts.—R. Shaftoe, eſq. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to Miſs M. Richman, of Lymington.

At Milton, J. Welch, eſq of Woodcots, Dorſet, to Miſs Brewer, of Minchington.—E. H. Columbine, eſq Captain in the navy, and Commander of the Sea-fencibles, at Haſtings, to Miſs A. Curry, of Goſport.

WILTSHIRE.

At Saliſbury, Mr. E. King jun. of Winterſlow, to Miſs Marchmont, of Clarendon.—Mr. B. J. Harris, of Broughton Gifford, in this county, to Miſs E. H. Eaſt, of Bath.—J. Pullin, eſq. of Wick, in the pariſh of Briſlington, to Miſs B. Maundrell, ſecond daughter of T. Maundrell, eſq. of Blackland Houſe, near Calne.—Mr. Vezey, to Miſs Proſſer, both of Box.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bally, bookſeller, of Bath, to Miſs Penſon, of Oxford.—Mr. J. Stevens, glaſs-manufacturer, of Briſtol, to Miſs C. Brothington, of Tiverton.

Mr. J. Brine, of Temple Combe, to Miſs Chaffey, of Stoke under Hamdon.

At Taunton St. Mary, Mr. J Beale, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Betty.—J. Needham, eſq. of Bickham, to Miſs Havers, ſiſter of T. Havers, eſq. of Thelton Hall, Norfolk.—Mr. R. Corp, clerk at the War-office, to Miſs F. Cottell, of Crewkherne.

At Frome, Mr. J. Cooke, aged 76, to Mrs. Pope, who, on the morning of her tender ſacrifice to love and Hymen, attained her 80th year.

The Rev. Dr. Croſſman, rector of Blagdon, in this county, to Miſs Hannah More, of Briſtol, a lady well known in the literary world.

At Bath, in his 72d year, Mr. Gramant, linguiſt, father of the young actreſs of that name.

In his 75th year, W. Oliver, eſq. M. D. deſcended from anceſtors, who have long flouriſhed in that city, with medical and literary repute.

At Wrington, in advanced life, Mr. Coxe, of a truly reſpectable character; in his preſence, afflictions were ever ſoftened, and poverty lifted her head. He was exemplary in his duties, and in his death ſerene.

At Clifton, aged 18, J. Wadman, eſq. of Imber Houſe, near Warminſter; his death

was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, while hunting, in the month of September laſt.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. N. Lightfoot, of Crediton, to Miſs B. Prideaux, of Kingſridge.—Mr. J. Clarke, ſurgeon, to Miſs Gregory, both of Habertonford, near Totneſs.—Mr. J. Browne, of Culmſtock, to Miſs H. Culverwell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Culverwell, wholeſale linen-draper, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Quick, of Bruſhford, to Miſs Chilcott, of Dulverton.—Mr. G. Cooban, ſurgeon, of Plymouth, to Miſs Rundle, of Taviſtock.

*Died*] Suddenly, at Sidmouth, Captain Whitter, of the royal navy.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Truro, Mr. M. Shoal, to Miſs J. Floyd.—Mr. C. Tippet, to Miſs M. Miners.

*Died.*] Aged 34, Mr. T. Penberthy, brazier, of Penzance.

At Penryhn, Mrs. Corfield, wife of Mr. Corfield, ſupervifor of exciſe.

DEATHS ABROAD.

*Died.*] At Porto Bello, G. Stepney, eſq. late of the King's County, Ireland.

Of the yellow-fever, in the Weſt Indies, Lieut. T. Phelan, of the 4th or King's Foot, brother to the phyſician of that name, now ſerving with our army in Egypt. He was an amiable and intelligent youth.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE BALTIC trade has been renewed with an eagerneſs in adventure, which may poſſibly lead to general loſſes and failures. Between the 27th and the 30th of July, not fewer than 315 ſhips paſſed up the Sound. Salt and pit-coal are carried, as ballaſt, by the ſhips from our Northern ports. The arrival of our Weſt India fleets ſupplies Weſt India produce for exportation both to the Baltic and the North Seas. The Ruſſia merchants could make few purchaſes of Britiſh goods at the German fairs of Frankfort and Leipſic. Hence our cottons will be bought up with conſiderable avidity in the Ruſſian markets. The Danes find it neceſſary to put their own ſhips from the Weſt Indies upon quarantine, on account of the danger of an importation of the yellow fever.—And even this incident cannot but favour the reception of Engliſh Weſt India goods in the Baltic; 560 cwt. of potaſhes, 1650 dozen lbs. of hog's briſtles, 108 cwt. of feathers for beds, 108 tons of hemp, 413 tons of iron, 900 lbs. of iſinglaſs, 207,300 yards of linen, 910 tons of tallow, and 4555 qrs. of wheat, are among our laſt imports from St. Peterſburgh into the port of London. Many of the Baltic commodities begin to fall in price; they will fall ſtill lower, as the ſeaſon advances, and our ſhips, which have ſailed thither, return with cargoes. Our trade to Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, drains us much leſs of our ready money, and takes off a much larger proportion of our manufactures, and of our Weſt and Eaſt India produce, than it did 80 years ſince.

Our late Exports of cotton to Hamburg, eſpecially from Glaſgow, Leith, and Dundee, have been greatly too large; as the intercourſe with the Baltic and the North Seas, was, for a ſhort time, interrupted, the Scottiſh manufacturers knew not where to find a market; and, in their diſtreſs, ſent out immenſe adventures to Germany. At the Frankfort and Leipſic fairs, Britiſh goods were ſold cheap beyond any inſtance in the memory of man. The Ruſſia merchants had been expected at thoſe fairs; but there was not time for their coming, between the acceſſion of the Emperor Alexander, and the periods when the fairs came on. Beſides, as the proſpects had opened of a renewal of their former intercourſe with England, by the Baltic; they had hence the leſs inducement to think of ſupplying themſelves with Britiſh goods by way of Germany. The Britiſh merchants and agents at the Frankfort and Leipſic fairs, were obliged to deſcend even to a ſort of retail trade, and diſpoſe of their cottons in half pieces.—They certainly ſold with loſs —But, one good effect followed—the Saxon cottons remained unſold; as the manufacturers could not, without utter ruin, diſpoſe of them at prices ſo low as thoſe of the Britiſh manufactures of better colours, and ſuperior fabrics. The rage of the Germans for adventuring in the manufacture of cottons, has certainly received a temporary check. It was even talked by French and German envy, that the Britiſh Government muſt have ordered the ſales of our goods at prices ſo low, for the expreſs purpoſe of ruining the competition of the German manufacturers. Four of the moſt opulent bankers in Vienna have joined to eſtabliſh a bank at Hamburg, the principal buſineſs of which is to conſiſt in the payment of thoſe dividends upon the Imperial funds, which belong to foreigners. They have given ſufficient ſecurity to the Auſtrian Government. Their eſtabliſhment at Hamburg will be of advantage to the trade of that city. It will even afford ſome new accommodation to the commercial intercourſe of Britain with Hamburg.

The fiſheries continue to be moſt advantageouſly productive; 20l. in a ſingle night, is no unuſual gain to a ſingle fiſherman in the Moray frith, in the frith of Clyde, on the coaſt of the Iſle of Man, in the friths of Tay and Forth, and at the mouth of the Tweed. Of the *herrings* thus taken, a large proportion are ſold freſh, for the immediate ſubſiſtence of the manufacturing and agricultural labourers, and even as delicacies for the tables of the rich in all parts of the iſland. A large proportion is cured with ſalt, either in brine, or with ſmoke-drying for domeſtic ſtores and for foreign exportation: oil is made from a part of the reſt. Another part is, with lime and ſoda, employed, directly, in the manufacture of ſoap.

The two manufactures of *ſoap* and *glaſs*, are, on the whole, in a very thriving ſtate at Newcaſtle, Leith, Dunbarton, Liverpool, London, &c. The kelp of our ſhores, the ſilicious ſand which the ſame ſhores abundantly furniſh, and the herrings and fiſh-oil which we procure in the greateſt plenty, conſpire to fix theſe among us, as two ſtaple manufactures, of which, if we be not greatly wanting to ourſelves, we ſhall not be ſoon deprived.

Between the 24th of June, 1800, and the 24th of June, 1801, 5060 ſhips, paying £.28,365

£.28,365 18s. 2d. of dock-dues, and bearing 489,719 tons freight, appear to have entered the port of Liverpool. From Africa, from the Weſt Indies, and from North America, cottons, ivory, ſugars, tar, flour, &c. were brought into that port, in very large quantities, in the end of July. It has imported much timber from the Baltic ſince the reſtoration of peaceful intercourſe between Britain and the nations on that ſea. In the third week of July, not fewer than 480,000 herrings were brought into the port of Liverpool only.

Judicious and ſpirited efforts are now made, in conſequence of the Union, to improve the trade, with the manufactures, and the huſbandry of IRELAND. The agricultural ſocieties for the improvement of the Iriſh breeds of cattle, have offered premiums to be diſtributed in October and April next, the moſt munificent which we remember to have ſeen propoſed. *Linens* are now, in Scotland and England, ſomewhat lower in price than they have lately been; yet, the field for the ſale of Iriſh linens is ſtill vaſt, and it affords views of ſufficient profit. We ſhould hope, that the exertions of the Linen-Board and the manufacturers, will be directed to hinder both the coarſe linens of Ruſſia, and the fine linens of Germany, Flanders, Holland, and France, from being produced in any market with advantages which may give them a ſale in preference to the Iriſh. The Iriſh participate conſiderably in the preſent ſucceſs and induſtrious activity of the herring-fiſhery. They prepare kelp on their ſhores. They are opening new coal-works. Several new canals are in a progreſs of execution. Their woollen manufactures begin to experience new proſperity; not properly in rivalſhip with thoſe of England, but as an extenſion of them. Ireland is likely to participate continually more and more in the advantages of the American and the Weſt India trade.

It is proper to ſtate, for the information of the manufacturers and bleachers of Scotland, England, and Ireland, that both on the Continent, and in this country, very general complaints have been excited againſt the effects of the new modes of bleaching upon the cloths ſubjected to it. Our cottons, &c. bleached in this way, have been found to break out into holes very generally, and almoſt immediately after they began to be worn; and, they are alſo ſubject to be entirely diſcoloured after one or two waſhings.

All our Weſt India goods, ſave ſugar, have fallen in price, ſince the laſt arrivals from the Weſt Indies. As the diſtillers are not yet permitted to reſume the uſe of grain; it is probable, that their demand for ſugar and melaſſes, will prevent theſe articles from falling very low in price for the preſent ſeaſon. The conſumption of coffee in this country, continues to be extended. The coffee plantations in the Weſt Indies are alſo from time to time enlarged.

Stocks have not lately exhibited any extraordinary riſe or fall in price. The Engliſh 3 per cents are, in London, at a market value, one-third greater than that of the French 6 per cents on 'Change at Paris: in other words, the French *Tiers Conſolidé*, bearing 6 per cent intereſt, is at 40, with a fluctuation of 1 or 2 per cent. upwards:—The Engliſh 3 per cents at 60 with a fluctuation upwards.

A keen competition has been lately excited in the trade of paper-money, between the Bank of England, and the country Banks. The trade requires regulation. The country bankers, if for the benefit of general commerce, encouraged, ſhould be obliged to give full ſecurities, and to ſubmit to certain limitations.

Engliſh wool continues to be ſmuggled into Havre and other French ports. A great number of Engliſh workmen in our ſtaple manufactures of cottons, woollens, leathers, and pottery, have found their way over to Normandy; and are now, under the auſpices of the French Government, acting for the ruin of the manufactures in their mother country. The ſilk manufactures of the South of France are ſtill in a ſtate of extreme depreſſion. The moſt extravagant rage for every thing that is Engliſh now prevails in France. The prohibitions of the Government are vain.—Horſes, dogs, cottons, woollens, laces &c. &c. muſt all be Engliſh.—Such is the voice of faſhion. We give this information on authority the moſt unqueſtionable.

In the Eaſt, it appears, that the demand for Britiſh manufactures among the Chineſe, continues to encreaſe.

Large quantities of grain are ſtill imported. It is ſuppoſed, that by Chriſtmas, ſix ſhillings a buſhel may be the average price of good wheat.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt Report, every thing has proceeded in the moſt favourable manner for the purpoſes of agriculture. A heavy ſhower or two in the early part of the month, came extremely ſeaſonable for the filling of the later ſorts of grain crops in the more early diſtricts, and for the whole, in ſuch as are rendered more late from their ſituation. In moſt of the ſouthern and midland counties, all the wheats and the greater part of the other ſorts of crops are now ſecured. In many of the more northern counties too, the harveſt has made a conſiderable progreſs; moſt of the wheat crops being reaped, and a great part gotten in. The weather has been ſo particularly fine and ſuitable, that the harveſt field perhaps ſeldom, if ever, diſplayed a greater ſcene of activity and buſtle. The crops of almoſt every deſcription are unuſually good and abundant. In a journey of nearly 200 miles through the beſt grain diſtricts in the kingdom, the Reporter ſcarcely obſerved a field that could be *ſtrictly* ſaid to have a bad crop. In many he noticed crops of uncommon goodneſs both in reſpect to the quantity and quality of the grain. The oat and barley crops ſeemed in general to be equally good, and in many inſtances better than the wheat.—Average price of wheat for England and Wales from the returns, in the week ending Auguſt 15,—Wheat 124s. 9d. barley 65s. 10d. oats 35s. 11d. rye 76s. 4d.

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The potatoe crops, though in ſome places they appeared full ſtrong and luxuriant in their growth, in many others they were obſerved to be thin, and as if ſtinted in their growth, by the dryneſs and heat of the weather. Thoſe that have been taken up are however, in general, found to be of a good quality.

The bean and pea crops, on all the more ſtiff kinds of ſoil, ſeem to be very promiſing.

Turnips we remarked in many inſtances to be thin and patchy, though, on the whole, they may be ſaid to have a favourable appearance,

Hops have gone on very well, and will probably afford a good and abundant crop in moſt of the diſtricts where they are cultivated.

Apples in ſome of the cyder diſtricts are likewiſe ſaid to be a very full crop; but in other places, they have almoſt wholly failed.

From the continued fineneſs of the weather, an unuſual quantity of *Rouen* has been cut and made in the moſt perfect ſtate.

The fallows and other lands in a ſtate of preparation for wheat, have been put in the moſt ſuitable condition.

In the grazing diſtricts there was ſeldom a greater abundance of graſs at this period;—the prices of both fat and lean ſtock however, ſtill keep high. At Smithfield Market, Auguſt 24, beef ſold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. mutton, from 5s. to 6s. veal, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. pork, from 6s. to 6s. 3d.—At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. veal, from 4s. to 5s. 4d. pork, from 6s. to 6s. 8d.

*Hay.* At St. James's, 4l. to 6l.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

*Clover.* At Whitechapel, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.

*Straw.* At St. James's, 2l. 17s. to 3l. 6s.—At Whitechapel, 2l. 12s. to 3l. 3s.

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## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of Auguſt, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Higheſt 30. 15. Aug. 7 & 8, Wind E.

Loweſt { 29. 46. July 30 to Aug. 1. Wind very changeable.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 2.2 tenths of an inch { Between the mornings of the 29th and 30th ult. the mercury *fell* from 29 67 to 29.46: and between the 1ſt and 2d of the preſent month it *roſe* from 29.46. to 29.68.

*Thermometer.*

Higheſt 78°. Aug. 7, Wind changeable.

Loweſt 53°. Aug. 23, Wind E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 80. { The thermometer, at the hotteſt part of the day on the 29th of July ſtood at 68°. on the next day at the ſame hour it roſe to 76°. or ſummer heat.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 2.522 inches of depth.

Since our laſt report we have had a long ſeries of fair weather. The principal part of the rain fell on the 2d and 3d inſtant, during the whole of which days, as well as on the preceding one, the barometer was gradually riſing. Fair weather ſet in on the 4th, which, with the exception of a ſingle day, has continued ever ſince. About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 13th, after the rain, the wind blowing from the eaſt, the atmoſphere ſwarmed with very ſmall flies, which diſappeared the next morning.

The thermometer has been at 78° on one day only, and on that day the wind ſhifted to all points of the compaſs *twice* in the courſe of eight or ten hours. In ten days the thermometer has been as high as 76°, or ſummer heat; and during the whole month the degrees of heat have varied but little from day to day.

We have remarked 22 days without rain; and in the courſe of the month the wind has blown either directly or partially from the eaſt 26 days out of the 31.

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*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*